

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.61

0228

LIBRARY

RECEIVED

★ FEB 18 1928 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

GARDEN GUIDE

PAGE'S STANDARD QUALITY *SEEDS*

*For Sale
by*



*THE PAGE SEED CO.
GREENE, N.Y.*



Field of Page's Standard Quality Peas

Page's Principles of Doing Business

A man's word counts more in the seed business, perhaps, than in any other line of human endeavor. Thousands of dealers and hundreds of thousands of planters accept our word every year that PAGE'S SEEDS are Quality Seeds.

Quality in Seeds is an evasive factor—poor stock and good stock of the same sort often look alike. Yet, it is for this evasive quality that we ask YOU to take our word, and here is what we do to safeguard both you and ourselves:

We grow quantities of seeds ourselves. All stocks grown especially for us under contract are grown by experienced men who know Quality. All stocks, regardless by whom grown, are tested before shipping and we try out the stocks in our trial grounds annually.

Thus we try to protect all: the planter, the dealer and ourselves. But between the time we test the seeds and the time planters are justified in expecting results, many things may occur over which we have no control. The seeds may be planted too early or too late; too shallow or too deep; the weather may be too cold or too hot; too dry or too wet. Thus we cannot guarantee results. In common with all other responsible seed houses, therefore, "We give no warranty, express or implied as to description, purity or productiveness of the seeds we send out and will not in any way be responsible for the crop."

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY

Wholesale Seed Merchants

GREENE : NEW YORK



View of Trials at Greene



Office and Warehouse

To Those Who Plant Page's Seeds:

Thirty years have rolled by since Page's Standard Quality Seeds were first offered to the public. During these thirty years The Page Seed Company has grown steadily because of the confidence which people have had in PAGE'S SEEDS. PAGE'S SEEDS have stood for Quality and the slogan "At Your Service" has become known throughout the East.

People who plant gardens want seeds of good quality. Poor quality seeds cannot be obtained from Page's if we know it. Such seed can be bought and often times is the seed that you buy in some stores. Quality seed is not cheap seed by any means. To get the best is the cheapest in the long run.

This booklet is not a regular catalogue. It was written to give you real help. The illustrations show actual products of Page's Seeds. Not the prize winning monsters, but just what everybody wants to find in their garden. The standard varieties are listed, not the novelties or the old forgotten kinds. The descriptions are true to variety so far as we know. We hope you will find this book a real help and guide.

PAGE'S SEEDS are sold by most reputable dealers. You will find Page's cases of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in most stores where the packets sell for ten cents each. Most of these same stores will be glad to give you prices on half pound, pound or larger amounts if you desire them. We do not sell retail but if Your Dealer cannot supply you what you wish, write to us and we will be very glad to see that you are supplied.



Shipping Floor

Look for PAGE'S SEEDS at your dealer's store. Ask for Page's Standard Quality Seeds.

Yours for Service and Quality,

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY.





PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Vegetable Seeds

Asparagus

One ounce will produce ample roots for the average home garden.

Culture—As early in the spring as the soil will work up in good shape, sow seeds thinly in drills, one foot apart. When seedlings are 4 inches tall, thin them out to stand 3 inches apart in the rows. Keep rows free from weeds by frequent cultivation. The following spring prepare your permanent bed by applying plenty of well-rotted manure and some coarse salt which should be worked into the soil. Set your plants in deep trenches, 6 inches apart in the row and do not cut the first year. Those who want Asparagus more quickly should set out two-year-old roots, which your dealer will gladly order for you.

Barr's Mammoth. Stalks grow to immense size, sometimes an inch in diameter. A free bearing sort, quick growing and tender.

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces extra large, tender shoots which are pure white up to 4 and 5 inches above the surface. Commands high market prices.

Conover Colossal. The well-known standard green variety. Stalks large, quality excellent.

Palmetto. Large, deep green shoots with distinctly pointed tips. Early and of fine flavor.

Washington Rust Proof. This new strain is the result of years of plant breeding by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is rust resistant, vigorous, high yielding strain of giant Asparagus, and by comparison with all other varieties which have been in standard use during recent years, the Washington strain stands in a class by itself.

Beans

A packet will plant two 15-foot rows. One pint contains enough seeds for a season's growing.

Culture—When the weather is firmly settled, and the soil is warm, plant bush beans in rows, 2 feet apart with the seeds 4 inches apart in the row. Pole beans should be planted in hills 3 feet apart each way, with 4 to 6 beans to the hill. Beans thrive best in good rich loam or clay, but too much manure encourages too rank growth of leaf, to the detriment of the bearing of pods.

Beans are shallow rooting plants and require but shallow cultivation. Hill plants slightly after the baby stage; it helps keep pods off the ground later on. Do not work among beans while foliage is wet—it spreads

rust. Pick beans regularly and be careful not to jerk the plants unnecessarily when gathering the pods. Sow two 15-foot rows every other week from May 15th to July 15th.

Note: Bush beans are one of our leading specialties. In this State, where soil and weather conditions are nearly ideal for the production of high-class seed beans, we devote considerable acreage to them every year. Constant care is exercised to have the different sorts just as "straight" and "pure" as diligent labor can make them. During the growing season the different fields are critically "rogued." This means a considerable expense, but we have found it well worth while on account of the satisfaction created by our stocks among critical dealers and planters.

Wax-Podded Bush Beans

Rust Proof Golden Wax. The most popular early wax beans for the home garden. The thrifty bushes bear plenty of handsome, broad, flat pods, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Very fleshy, brittle and stringless.

Sure Crop Black Wax. Similar to Currie's Rust Proof. Pods are of better quality and always stringless. Pods nearly round, about 6 inches long and light yellow.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax. Bears handsome, straight, slim pods in liberal quantities several days earlier than Golden Wax. Flat but fleshy pods of good color. Average 5 inches long. Usually ready in 64 days from date of planting.

Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax. Considered by many a superior strain of this sort. In our trial grounds we failed to discover any difference.

Black Wax. An exceptionally productive strain of this popular sort. Pods round, curved, brittle and perfectly stringless. Season about the same as Currie's but pods are handsomer and there are more of them. Plants are vigorous, bearing a longer season than most sorts.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. This is the only positively rust-proof wax-podded bean we know. In shape the pods closely resemble Golden Wax. They are flat, fleshy, perfectly stringless always, and of pleasing light or waxy yellow color. The one objection usually cited against this sort is the tendrils which the plant produces. But considering the fact that these tendrils (8 to 10-inch upright runners) bear pods clear to the tips, we feel that Keeney's Rustless is a first class home garden sort. It will outyield Golden Wax every time.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The most popular sort among market gardeners who particularly appreciate the high yielding and good selling points of this sort. Pods are broad, flat averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and are very fleshy. Of good quality and free from strings until long overgrown.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. The plants are exceptionally productive of long, slightly curved, handsome, golden-yellow pods. They are deeply saddled-backed, very fleshy, brittle and entirely stringless at all stages of development.



Wax-Podded Bush Beans—Continued

Hodson Wax. Produces magnificent greenish-yellow pods of largest size rather late in the season. Flat but fleshy, stringless while quite young. Plants are very vigorous, rust and blight proof and bear a long time. A popular shipping sort in the south.

Refugee Wax. The latest in season of maturity. Pods average 4 to 5 inches long, are semi-round, fleshy and stringless during the early stages of development. A wonderfully productive sort, bearing constantly from August 1st until frost, from seeds planted in May.

Davis White Wax. The handsome, perfectly straight slim pods are borne in liberal quantities early in the season. Good as a snap bean while young and as a shell bean when overgrown.

Golden Eye Wax. Valued for its hardness. Pods are flat, averaging 5 inches long and are "stringy."

Webber Wax or Crackerjack Wax. About 50 days from planting to maturity. Height of vine 14 to 15 inches. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 5 to 6 beans. Stringless. Pods flat and long. Seeds yellow with white eye. Vines hardy and productive.



Burpee New Kidney

Burpee's New Kidney Wax. Produces exceptionally handsome, lemon yellow pods in great quantities. They average $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by half an inch wide, are thick through, though decidedly flat and perfectly stringless at all stages of development. Grown alongside of nearly 20 standard wax-podded sorts it outyielded all of them, including Wardwell's,

which so far, has been the biggest yielder of stringless pods. It has proven exceptionally blight and rust-proof. The plants grow strongly erect, holding the pods well above the ground. It is of choicest quality, tender brittle and entirely free from fibre in the pod which is so objectionable in some of the older varieties.

Green-Podded Bush Beans

Bountiful. Without question the finest of all flat, green-podded beans for either home-garden or market. The thrifty plants produce quantities of handsome light green broad pods, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. In our trial grounds it was ready for picking in 56 days from date of planting. As a yielder of pods within a certain limited space, Bountiful surpasses anything we have ever seen. Bountiful is entirely stringless in all stages of development.

Tennessee Green Pod or Brown Bunch. A second early flat pod snap bean of excellent quality and flavor. Extra long flat pods of bright green color.

Burpee Stringless Green Podded. This is the leader among the round-podded sorts of this class. The healthy plants bear handsome perfectly round pods which reach full length of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches almost as soon as Round Pod Red Valentine pods get 4 inches long, and they have the advantage of being stringless. Burpee Stringless Green Pod is a most dependable sort under widely varied soil and climatic conditions. Its tender, brittle and stringless quality makes it deservedly a great favorite in home gardens.

Giant Stringless Green Podded. A slightly later strain of the above, maturing in about 70 days from date of planting. Pods average half an inch longer, are perfectly round, very fleshy and brittle until quite old. Stringless at all stages of development and of first-rate cooking qualities.

Round Pod Red Valentine. In favorable seasons this sort will bear its straight, smooth, deep green pods in 56-60 days from date of planting. The symmetrical plants are of upright, compact growth and carrying the perfectly round, saddle-backed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch long pods closely clustered around the main stalk. The quality is excellent and pods are perfectly stringless while young.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. One of the earliest to mature and quite a good "snap" bean while young. A good yielder and stands up well on market. On account of this quality, it is largely used for shipping.

Low's Champion. About 56 days from planting to edible condition. Color of seed crimson. Almost round. Height of vine 11 to 13 inches. Foliage dark green. Pods flat, green, stringless, broad, almost straight, averaging 4 to 5 beans to the pod.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Green-Podded Bush Beans—Continued

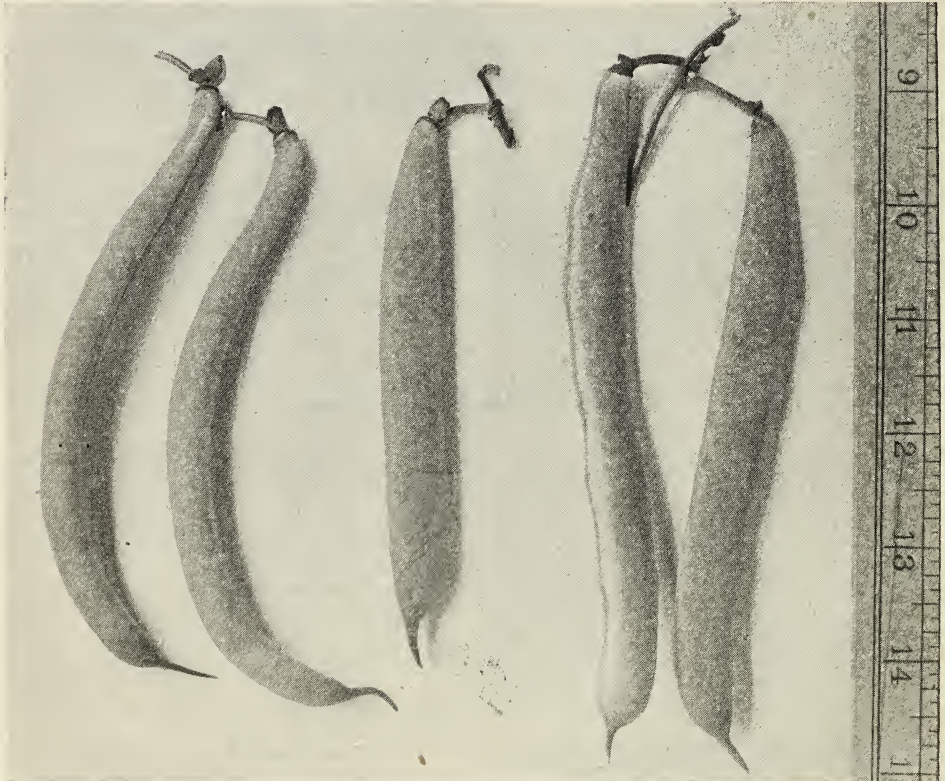
Refugee Stringless. A little later than Refugee or 1,000 to 1. Pods stringless, round medium green when fit for snap. Excellent for canning or late garden. Seed drab splashed with purple.

Black Valentine. Valued on account of its hardness and blight resistance. One of the earliest and a great favorite with Southern shippers. Pods average $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, are

straight, flat, but thick through and are "stringy."

Dwarf Horticultural. A great favorite in the New England States, bearing long, broad pods which are handsomely splashed with carmine. A good shell bean and suitable for "snaps" while young.

Boston Yellow Eye. Hardy and very prolific. Long green pods of rather indifferent quality.



Pencil Pod

Golden Wax

Wardwell's



Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. Without question the best of all. Deservedly the most popular of all green-podded pole beans and the most useful for all purposes in the home garden. The plants bear early and continuously if beans are gathered steadily, as soon as ready. Pods average 8 inches long, are deeply saddle-backed, often strongly curved and twisted and stringless while young. The bearing qualities make this sort truly a wonder and the young beans are of unexcelled flavor as snaps.

Lazy Wife's. Matures later than Kentucky Wonder and is very useful on that account. Pods are borne in large clusters, making the gathering of a "mess" an easy thing. They average $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, are flat, but thick through, broad and very fleshy. They are perfectly stringless and brittle until quite old, and of unsurpassed table qualities. The ripe seeds are white and furnished splendid shell beans for winter.

White Creaseback. Earlier than either of above and a very useful sort because it matures its whole crop within a short time. Pods are produced in clusters of 4 to 7, average 5 inches long, are perfectly round, deeply saddle-backed and stringless at all stages of growth. One of the best for the home garden and also good for shipping.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. The most popular yellow-podded pole variety and the best for every purpose in the home garden. Bears large clusters of handsome pods early in the season. Pods average 7 inches long, are broad, flat, brittle and perfectly stringless until quite old. In color they vary from creamy white to deep golden yellow.

White Dutch Case Knife. An old variety, popular for the green shell beans which it produces early in the season. May be used as a "snap-short" while quite young. Pods flat, averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Of rather irregular growth, medium green in color, with broad, kidney-shaped beans, as pods mature.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. About 68 days to maturity. Color of seed dark brown, flattened, shrivelled, usually look old. Pods long, round, stringless when young. Beans close set in the pods, light golden or lemon in color, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long.

Scarlet Runner. About 64 days to maturity, a half round, broad, pod; stringy, valuable as a shell bean or for ornamental purposes. A favorite in New England.

Mammoth Horticultural or Worcester Mammoth. Beans and pods larger than the regular Pole Horticultural. Pods 6 to 7 inches long.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Also known as "Wren's Egg." It is very hardy, does exceptionally well in sections having a cool climate and short season. Vines are rather coarse, vigorous and bear the very showy pods in great abundance. They average 5 inches long, are pale green while young, turning to a creamy white, heavily splashed or streaked with carmine as they grow older.

Red Speckled Cut Short or Corn Hill. Popular in the South for planting among corn. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, green, flat but fleshy and of good quality while young.

Varieties Grown for Shell Beans

Large White Marrow. The broad, flat pods average 5 inches long, contain 6 to 8 fat, white beans; good as a shell bean or for baking.

Large White Kidney. The coarse dark green pods average 6 inches long and are semi-round. Beans are used as shell beans.

Boston Pea or Navy. The bean which next to Codfish made Boston famous. A little more dwarf than the Marrow in habit. Pods about 4 inches long containing 5 to 7 small, almost

round white beans. Used exclusively for baking.

White Medium. Broad flat pods like the Marrows, 6 to 8 beans. Also used as a shell bean.

Red Kidney. Height of vine 20 to 22 inches. Length of pod 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 to 6 Red Kidney shaped beans. Pod flat, broad, stringy, straight, with very little meat. Used largely for soup.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Bush Lima Beans

The dwarf, compact plants need no support and since they may be planted closer together than the tall kinds, they are particularly suitable for the home garden where space is limited. Do not plant until trees are out in full leaf. Then drop beans in rows about 8 to 10 inches apart, eye down, and cover 2 inches in light soil, less in clay or heavy loam. Hill slightly to support plant.

Burpee-Improved Bush Lima. (The largest of this class.) Pods frequently measure 6 inches long and contain, as a rule, 4 to 5 extra large, thick, tender beans of delicate green color and exceptionally fine flavor. Pods are generally borne in clusters from 4 to 6. Under favorable conditions as many as 8 beans will be found in the pods. It will outyield the best strains of Burpee's Bush Lima by fully one-third.

Fordhook Bush Lima. The most perfect type of the old Kumerle or Potato Lima which it has now entirely superseded. The plants are of strongly erect growth, bearing large clusters of pods well above the ground. Pods average $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and contain usually

4 thin-skinned beans, which are very "fat," tender and of finest quality. They almost "melt in your mouth." Plants branch freely, but are always upright, in strong contrast with the low, spreading growth of the old Kumerle. On this account, plants may stand closer together in the row, which, together with the prolific nature of this sort, causes it to be an immense yielder.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The popular standard and more widely planted than any other sort. Plants are of perfect bush type. Beans almost as large as those of the standard late pole varieties which it surpasses by being from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

Dreer's New Wonder. Very similar to the preceding sort, maturing as early and it is fully as prolific. Our trials showed no difference between the two.

Henderson's Bush Lima. The smallest of them all, but also the earliest, maturing pods about a week before Burpee's Bush Lima. Average 3 inches long, with 3 to 4 small beans of splendid flavor.

Pole Lima Beans

Early Jersey Lima. One of the earliest pole limas. Bears an abundance of 5-inch pods containing 4 to 5 beans of good size and quality.

King of the Garden. The popular large podded standard variety. Do not let more than two plants grow in one hill. This will cause plants to bear earlier. As a rule the large pods grow in pairs averaging 5 to 6 inches long, are broad and well filled. Beans are very large and averaging 4 to a pod. Of excellent quality.

Large White Lima. Produces clusters of fine large pods rather late in the season. Pods average 5 inches long and are well filled with from 4 to 5 large beans of good flavor.

Ford's Mammoth Lima. Immense pods and beans make this reliable old standby a great favorite in many home gardens. Of excellent quality.

Early Leviathan. The earliest of the pole limas and is a heavy cropper. The flat pods are borne in clusters. The beans are thick, meaty and of good flavor.

Giant Podded Pole Lima. A new midseason sort, extremely vigorous in growth, bearing the largest pods of any Lima. These measure 7 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad and grow in clusters of 6 to 8. The beans are extra large and of fine quality.

Seibert's Early. Extra early and very productive. Pods are thin and contain 4 large green beans of the finest quality.

Sievas or Small White Pole Lima. Vine of medium growth. Green shell pods, dark green color, 3 inches long, containing 3 or 4 beans. Pods borne in large clusters. Pods and beans resemble the Henderson Bush.



Bean Trials



Table Beets

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce 75 feet of row; one ounce each of an early and late sort enough for the average home garden.

Culture—Sow beets in rows, one inch deep, with 18 to 24 inches between the rows. After covering seeds, walk over the rows to press soil down firmly. This produces quick and even germination. When seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall, thin them out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. This is important if you want well-developed roots quickly. For a constant supply sow 15-foot rows repeatedly from early spring until July 1st.



Crosby's Egyptian Eclipse Early Blood
Egyptian Blood Detroit Dark Red Early Wonder Crimson Globe

Crosby's Egyptian

One of the Finest Early Beets for Home Gardeners and Market Growers

A superb strain of the Extra Early Egyptian developed by many years of painstaking selection. In general appearance it resembles Extra Early Egyptian, but the roots are thicker through, and reach larger size as quickly as the flat turnip type. In our trial grounds it produced marketable roots, 2 inches in diameter, in 55 days from date of planting. In 60 days it matured one-third of the crop. Crosby's Egyptian is of good shape and color. Skin is smooth, the flesh is sweet, tender and of elegant flavor. Our strain is unexcelled.

Detroit Dark Red. If in our choice we were confined to but one sort, we would let that be Detroit Dark Red. It makes uniformly small tops, allowing the roots to stand closely together in the row. The beets are of almost globular shape, flesh is of deep blood red color, showing zones of a slightly different shade of red. In our tests on clay soil, it proved the darkest fleshed variety excepting Long Smooth Blood. Desirable for bunching, also for canning. Of excellent quality in every way. Our strain of this sort is unsurpassed.

Egyptian Blood Turnip. Reaches the desirable size for bunching very quickly. One of the best for forcing on account of exceptionally small tops. Roots are of decided turnip shape, dark red with dark, purplish red flesh and lighter zones.

Lentz Blood Turnip. In our trial grounds it matured 20 per cent of its crop in 65 days from sowing the seeds, thus proving later than either Crosby's, Detroit Dark Red or Edmand's. It is really a main crop variety. The roots grow to quite a large size and stay in "fit" table condition for a long time. A good keeper and of splendid quality.

Early Bassano. Matures the bulk of the crop a little earlier than Lentz, but not so early as our pedigreed, new sorts. Bassano is the lightest colored sort in cultivation in both foliage and flesh. Valued by some people for its exceptionally sweet flavor, though the flesh is almost pinkish white. Almost "Eclipse" shaped while young.

Half Long Blood. One of the best for late fall and winter use. Reaches desirable table size quite late, but is of firm texture and therefore a good keeper. Roots, when of ideal size, are 6 inches long by 3 inches wide at the crown, gradually tapering to a blunt point. They are of uniformly attractive shape, with black red skin and flesh of finest quality.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Table Beets—Continued

Early Eclipse. While this is one of the oldest sorts in cultivation, it is also one of the most thoroughbred. With us it produced roots fit for table use as early as Crosby's Egyptian from which it differs by being of a decidedly elongated, almost top shape, and the flesh is of lighter color. Eclipse is a very attractive sort with smooth skin of even color. The cooking quality is exceptionally good; flavor sweet.

Early Blood Turnip. Later than either Crosby's or Detroit Dark Red, with larger tops. It is thick through, flesh is of good color, firm texture, and crisp quality. Sown early in June, it makes an excellent sort for fall use and even keeps reasonably well during the early winter.

Crimson Globe. A choice main crop beet with uniformly deep bronze-purple foliage.

Roots are of regular shape, uniform size with dark red skin of a rich shade. Flesh tender, deep purplish crimson, showing zones of a lighter shade.

Dewing's Early Blood. An early, thick top-shaped, smooth beet with carmine red flesh, zoned with lighter shade. The leaves are green tinged with red. Improved type of Early Blood.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Choice for second early or main crop, for either market gardening or home use. Roots are almost globe shaped, with dark red skin and purplish red flesh, showing prominent light pink zones. Flesh is crisp and of sweet flavor.

Early Wonder. An early Beet with a very small taproot, small top and of dark red color. Beets are slightly flattened and mature very evenly.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

A variety that should be grown in every home garden. It does not form any beet roots, but is grown for its foliage, which furnishes excellent greens. The leaves are of yellowish green color which stands in striking contrast to the strong white midribs or "chards." The leafy portion of the plant is good for greens throughout the summer—it never

grows tough. The "ribs" should be boiled and served with a cream dressing like Asparagus.

Lucullus. A delicious variety having pale green leaves which are remarkably crimped and curled like savoy cabbage. The stiff ribbed chards are white and broad. Very fine flavor.

Mangel Wurzels and Sugar Beets

Six pounds will plant one acre

Culture—These are usually sown in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, so as to permit of horse cultivation. The plants should stand at least 6 inches apart in the row and should be thinned more when they begin to crowd each other. Sow from early in June until about the first week in July and cultivate freely to encourage rapid development. Harvest before hard frosts injure the roots. For stockmen and dairy farmers we know of no finer feed to furnish animals a variety during the winter when green feed is scarce. They keep the stock healthy and increase the flow of milk.

Improved Mammoth Long Red. The standard red sort with our trade and for this section of the country. Under favorable conditions it yields an immense tonnage per acre. Roots grow to be 18 to 24 inches long and often average 8 to 10 inches in diameter. They have a slim neck and blunt root, flesh is white, tinged with red. They grow nearly half above the ground and are easily harvested. Also called Norbiton Giant, Colossal and Monarch.

Golden Tankard. The standard yellow fleshed variety throughout the country. Roots grow fully as large as those of above sort, but average even heavier on account of their ovoid shape. They are usually larger near the base than above the ground. Roots greenish gray above, orange yellow below the soil. Flesh yellow, zoned with white.

Giant Yellow Intermediate. Also called Golden Giant or Yellow Leviathan. Tapers distinctly toward neck and bottom end, but grows to be of great circumference in center. Grows partly out of the ground, hence easily

pulled. Tops small, skin of roots gray and brown above, golden yellow below the ground. Matures later than above two sorts, but has flesh of firmer texture.

Yellow or Orange Globe. A greater producer of globe-shaped roots which average from 6 to 8 inches in diameter both ways. White flesh with lemon yellow zones. Of firm texture and therefore a good keeper.

Giant Half Sugar. Contains a very high percentage of sugar and is therefore of greater feeding value than the Mangel Wurzels which it rivals in size. Roots wedge-shaped nearly a foot long by 5 inches in diameter when fully grown. Skin greenish gray above the ground shading to white toward tip of root. Grows nearly half above the ground, is easily harvested and yields big returns from space it occupies.

Sugar Beets

While these do not grow as large as the Mangels, they contain a vastly larger percentage of sugar, which, in the end, determines the feeding value. Acre for acre they yield as much nutritive energy as the largest Mangels.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. The most famous of its class, containing, under favorable circumstances, as high as 15 per cent of sugar. Yields of 10 to 15 tons of roots per acre are common. Skin gray, flesh white, of uniform, elongated top shape.

French White Sugar. Long, smooth roots of uniform type and rich quality. One of the oldest sorts and a dependable stand-by.



Broccoli

One packet provides enough plants for the home garden. One ounce produces about 3,000 plants.

Culture—As a coarse type of Cauliflower, Broccoli requires about the same general treatment as all the members of the Cabbage family. Sow seeds thinly in shallow drills as early as the ground can be put in fit condition to receive seeds. Transplant in due time in

rich soil, plants 2 feet apart each way. Requires a cool moist climate for best development.

White Cape. The hardy, vigorous plants are easily grown. The rather loose heads are compact and of good quality.

Brussels Sprouts

One packet provides enough plants for the home garden. One ounce produces about 3,000 plants.

Culture—The same general cultural directions as given for Cabbage will work well for Brussels Sprouts. These are tall, upright plants, grown for the numerous "rosettes" or sprouts which resemble miniature cabbage and

are placed all around the main stem of the plant. Of very delicate flavor and prized by citizens from European countries.

Half Dwarf Paris Market. Probably the most widely grown sort and one that is found generally useful throughout the country. The strongly erect plants carry many "sprouts" which are regularly disposed among the leaf stalks.

Page's High-Bred Cabbages

One packet each of an early, midseason and late sort will produce sufficient plants for early, fall and winter use. One ounce provides 3,000 plants.

Culture—Cabbage does well on a great variety of soils, but in every case the land should be heavily manured and deeply dug or plowed. Cool, moist weather is necessary during the last part of the growing season in order that the plants may "head." Seeds for earliest crops are usually sown in hotbeds during March, the seedlings are transplanted to cold frames in April, are gradually hardened and set out into the garden or field as soon as the ground is fit. For fall and winter use, sow midseason and late varieties in May in drills

in the open ground about one-half inch deep in light soil, shallower in heavier land. When seedlings are three to four inches tall, thin them out to stand three to four inches apart in the row. This will give you a sturdier lot of plants to start with. Along middle of June, immediately after a good, soaking shower, set your plants two feet apart each way. Cultivate frequently and thoroughly. Use tobacco dust and slugshot against insects and worms. To preserve cabbages during the winter, pull them on a dry day and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

Early and Mid-Season Varieties

Early Jersey Wakefield. The standard extra early pointed headed sort for either home garden or truck patch. In our trial grounds, it formed uniformly handsome, conical heads in 105 days from date of sowing seeds. On account of its compact, erect growth, this sort can be grown closer together than the large spreading sorts. Quality mild and tender.

Charleston Wakefield. In general characteristics this resembles above, but it grows a little larger and is somewhat later. Trimmed heads are more blunt than those of Jersey Wakefield. The plants are of medium size, very vigorous and slightly more spreading than those of Jersey Wakefield. Heads are very broad at base.

Early Winnigstadt. Of about the same size as Jersey Wakefield, but the plant is of darker texture and the heads are harder. A sure "header" even under unfavorable weather conditions and very popular on account of its great solidity.

Copenhagen Market. The greatest new sort introduced in the last ten years. As early as Jersey Wakefield, it forms magnificent large perfectly round heads, which average seven to eight inches in diameter after trimming. Copenhagen Market matures in 100 to 110 days from time of sowing the seed, the exact time depending somewhat on soil and weather conditions. In our trials it grew to be seven inches in diameter with a weight of nearly 7 pounds in 106 days, proving thus a close rival of Jersey Wakefield and surpassing it considerably in both size and weight.

Golden Acre. This is a new, early, round-headed Cabbage which closely resembles Copenhagen Market. It is 8 to 10 days earlier than Copenhagen Market, but is smaller. Because of its earliness and fine quality it commands a higher price than any round-headed Cabbage. This variety is becoming very popular and very fast displacing some of the old varieties.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's High Bred Cabbages—Continued

Early and Mid-Season Varieties—Continued

Allhead Early. One of the earliest of the round-headed sort. Produces handsome, solid, heavy, semi-round heads in 120 days from date of sowing seed. Of very uniform shape and size, dependable header and of first class quality.

Early Flat Dutch. Heads thick through, but flat. The compact plants have short stems, grow to good size and "finish" the heads a few days ahead of "Early Summer" described next. Heads are solid, firm and the quality is good.

Henderson's Early Summer. Stands summer heat better without bursting than most other sorts described above. Plants have rather spreading outer leaves, with a peculiar bluish tinge. Heads are compact, solid, round or slightly flattened.

Glory of Enkhuizen. This second early short-stemmed variety is very sure heading and of



Glory of Enkhuizen

excellent quality. The plants are of vigorous growth with large rather spreading outer leaves which are noticeably curled and frilled. The dark green heads are globular, very hard and solid.

Mid-Season and Late Varieties

All Seasons. Well-named since it is good for either summer, fall or winter use. With us it produced large, heavy, handsome heads in 130-135 days from date of planting. This is only a few days after Early Summer and the heads are much larger. Remarkable for its heat resisting quality. Plants large, with spreading outer leaves, but compact, solid heads. One of the best, all-round sorts, a dependable "header," good keeper and of excellent table quality. A great favorite among home gardeners as well as truckers.

Henderson's Succession. In our trial grounds this produced full-sized heads 5 days to a week after All Seasons, which it very much resembles. Every plant makes a head and every head is of good size, firm and solid. A good keeper and dependable sort for either market or home garden.

Danish Ballhead. Also sold under the name of Hollander. This is the standard winter sort for central and western New York as well as for a large portion of the Eastern States. For best development it should be planted in strong, deeply tilled soil and where the weather is cool and there is a sufficient amount of moisture, this sort will produce immense

crops. Heads are nearly round in shape and uniformly solid.

For shipment to distant markets, Danish Ballhead is absolutely without a rival. It may be stored in pits and will come out firm in the spring. With us, from seeds sown in the open ground on April 28th, we harvested fine, solid heads end of October. They averaged 7 inches in diameter at the top by 6 inches deep through and weighed from 6 to 6½ pounds each.

On account of the importance of this variety to our trade and for this section of the country, we thoroughly test quite a number strains of Danish Ballhead every year for purity. These tests convince us that our strain is among the best produced in Denmark, the original home of this sort. We handle both the seed grown in this country on Puget Sound and that grown in Denmark. We recommend the Imported seed for the best results. The Imported costs more but we feel that it is worth it.

Danish Roundhead. This is really a short-stemmed Danish Ballhead. It will stand more drouth than that sort, however, and it matures a week or ten days before Danish Ballhead. Keeps splendidly and ships well.



Page's High Bred Cabbages—Continued Mid-Season and Late Varieties—Continued

Surehead. The most popular strain of the Late Flat Dutch type and one of the most reliable main crop sorts. Not as particular in regard to soil and weather conditions as the Danish Ballhead. Forms large, compact, decidedly flattened heads which often weigh 10-12 pounds under ordinary cultivation and mature in 150-160 days from date of sowing seeds. A good keeping sort.

Premium Flat Dutch. The standard winter sort in those sections where soil conditions do not favor the Danish Ballheads. It will adapt itself better to different soils and climates than any other late cabbage and will yield big returns from even a moderately cultivation. Plants are of spreading habit, heads are deep through, decidedly flattened on top and average, when fully developed, 10 to 12 inches in diameter after trimming. Unrivalled as a winter keeper, solid and exceptionally heavy for its size.

Mammoth Rock Red. Of distinct bluish red appearance, deep red within, when cut. Largely used for pickling and slaw. This is the largest of this type and the surest to "head." Matures later than any sort on our list, but forms large, solid heads that keep well.

Drumhead Savoy. Quite distinct on account of its crumpled or "savoyed" leaves. The most popular of this class and particularly valued by home gardeners who esteem quality above all else. Matures in about 175 days from date of planting. Large head, almost round.

Chinese or Pe-Tsai. All who like to try new things in the vegetable kingdom will find Chinese Cabbage a real pleasure. Not hard to grow but rare, nevertheless, delicious in taste, valued highly by epicures. Resembles celery and yet is like Cos Lettuce. Firm, crisp heads, easily blanched. Excellent grown for greens or as a salad. Not hardy to frost.



Late Flat Dutch

Danish Ball Head

Carrots

One packet will sow 20 feet of row, one ounce to 150 feet of row, three pounds to an acre.

Culture—As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, sow the seeds thinly in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with 18 to 24 inches between the rows. Thin out seedlings to stand 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to variety, and hoe freely and deeply.

Early Scarlet Horn. Produces handsome, short, blunt, thick roots in 70 days from the date of sowing seeds. Roots, when fully grown, average 3 inches long by 2 inches in diameter and are of good, sweet flavor.

Chantenay or Model. When fully developed, roots are 6 inches long by 2 inches in diameter, gradually tapering to a point. Ready in 75 to 85 days from planting.

Ox Heart. Produces handsome, short, thick roots 3 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in 65 days from date of planting.

Danvers Half Long. Fully grown roots average 6 to 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, tapering gradually toward the root. Flesh deep orange.

Improved Long Orange. The latest sort on our list, growing to quite large size and is therefore often used for stock-feeding purposes. Of splendid orange color.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

These grow to very much larger size than above sorts and provide a valuable variety of feed for dairy cows.

Large White Belgian. Averages about 10 inches in length and is a late sort.

Large Yellow Belgian. Differs from the White Belgian in color only. Flesh deep yellow.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Cauliflower

One packet will provide ample plants for the home garden; one ounce produces 3,000 plants.

Culture—Cauliflower needs rich soil, a cool climate and plenty of moisture. Several applications of liquid manure throughout the growing season will help produce splendid heads. To help blanching them, it is customary to draw the inside leaves over the heads after they are well developed. For general planting instructions, etc., read cultural directions for cabbage.

Early Snowball. The most widely grown for early crop and perhaps the most thoroughbred of all early sorts. Forms uniformly white heads of good size and stays solid a long time.

Early Favorite. A sure-heading, second early sort that is not particular as to soil and climate. We recommend it especially for the home gardener who has had no previous experience with Cauliflower. Not as firm and solid as Early Snowball, but crisp and of elegant flavor.

Page's Sure Crop. The surest heading main crop sort. Dependable under all conditions and a reliable producer of fancy heads which are large, solid and of finest table qualities.

Danish Giant or Dry Weather. A late sort, noted especially for its heat-resisting qualities



Page's Early Snowball

and its ability to endure drouth. Highly recommended for high, dry altitudes and where conditions generally are not the best for this vegetable.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. The latest sort on our list. Produces exceptionally large, very firm white heads of good quality.

Celery

One packet produces sufficient plants for the home garden. One ounce produces 10,000 plants.

Culture—Sow seeds early in May in a spent hotbed or cold frame or in shallow boxes indoors. It is slow to germinate and requires cool, moist soil and weather for best results. As soon as the seedlings are making the third pair of leaves, transplant them to stand 4 inches apart each way and give ample water. When plants get 6 to 8 inches tall and just after a good rain, trim them back and set on a rich piece of ground 6 to 8 inches apart in the row with 2 to 3 feet between the rows.

Easy Blanching. Vigorous plants, medium size, stalks slightly taller than Golden Self Blanching, white, crisp, thick, brittle stalks of an aromatic or nutty flavor. Foliage very crumpled. About 2 weeks later than Golden Self Blanching.

Golden Self Blanching. The most widely grown of all early sorts and justly popular on account of its quick growth and magnifi-

cent stalks. Fully developed stalks form large, handsome bunches 18 to 20 inches tall. The individual stems are broad, thick, of a golden yellow, brittle and crisp. The choicest stalks are raised from French grown seed.

American Grown Golden Self Blanching. Will probably answer every purpose in the home garden. While stalks are not as uniformly handsome as those from French seed, they grow to good size quickly and blanch easily. A green or hollow stalk is occasionally found in this strain.

White Plume. The plants are very light green and the leaves are almost white at the tips. As the plants develop, the inner stalks assume lighter shades. A favorite in the home garden because it is so easily grown and blanchd.

Giant Pascal. The standard large green variety for fall and winter use and, perhaps, a better keeper than any. Stalks are thick, brittle and of a rich, nutty flavor, unsurpassed by any other sort. They require considerable time for the proper blanching.

Celeriac

Large Smooth Prague. This plant is used for the large turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground. The stems above ground are of no value except to use for flavoring. These roots can be kept till late in the winter, are excellent for soups or salads.



Page's High-Bred Sweet Corn

One packet will plant two 15-foot rows. One pint of each, an early and late sort, contains enough seeds for repeated sowings in the home garden. One peck will plant one acre in hills.

Culture—As soon as the weather is settled sow your earliest sorts in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, dropping the kernels 4 inches apart in the row. When plants are 8 or 10 inches tall, thin them out, letting the strong ones grow about 1 foot apart. Hoe freely, remove all suckers, and hill slightly, which will preserve the moisture around base of plant and support it against the wind. Do not plant one single row and expect well filled ears. For best results, plan small square of 10-foot rows at a time.

The finest flavored of all Early Sweet Corns for the Home Garden

Golden Bantam. We consider this the sweetest corn that grows—no exception. Ears, when ready for table, are of a rich, creamy yellow color, turning to a deep golden yellow as they grow older. When fully developed, they average 6 inches long and the truer ear is always 8-rowed. The broad, deep kernels are juicy, exceptionally sweet and never grow tough—an old ear of Golden Bantam is just as good to eat as a younger ear of other sorts. Ready for table use in 80 days from date of planting.

Other Extra Early Sorts

Peep O'Day. The only rival in earliness to the famous "Golden Bantam" described above. Plants seldom grow over $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and generally carry two small ears. They average 5 to 6 inches long, eight-rowed and of good quality.

Adams' Extra Early. Not a sweet corn, but a white corn of great hardness. May be planted before the soil is warm enough for the more tender sweet corn grains. Produces thick, tender and milky ears a week to ten days before real sweet corn is ready.

White Cob Cory. Ranks high as a dependable extra early variety in cool northern sections where the seasons are short. Ears average 6 inches long, are eight-rowed and retain their pearly whiteness well, when cooked.

Red Cob Cory. Is identical with preceding variety, except that the cob is red. It is, perhaps, even harder than White Cob Cory and stands more wet, cold weather without detriment to quality and quantity of crop.

Mammoth White Cory. While a few days later than above two kinds, it is of much larger size. Stalks grow taller and bear generally two fine, twelve-rowed ears averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Of good quality.

Mayflower. Among the very last varieties this is one of the best. The ears are small, 6 inches long, 10 to 12 rows of pure white kernels.

Howling Mob. Of about the same season as Mammoth White Cory and the ears are even larger. They run from 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of broad, deep kernels which are pearly white and exceptionally sweet and tender. The elegant ears are covered by heavy husks which strongly resist worms.

Whipple's Early Yellow. The largest and earliest of the yellow corns. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, very large, 12 to 16 rows of large kernels. Stalks grow quite tall and often bear two large ears.

Midseason Sorts

Golden Cream. Often called the Golden Country Gentleman. Later than Golden Bantam. Rows and kernels set like the Country Gentleman.

Golden Evergreen. Also called the Bantam Evergreen. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rows of large yellow kernels. About as late as Stowell's Evergreen.

Golden Giant. Considered by many better than Golden Bantam. Hardier to sprout and germinate in early spring when the earth has not warmed up. Large ears, 12 to 14 rows of long thick kernels. Stalks 6 feet high. Heavy husks.

Early Mammoth. Not an early variety, but a little earlier than Late Mammoth, which is very late. Ears of immense size, much longer than Evergreen. A fine late variety for market and garden use.

Metropolitan. Closely follows the first earlies in the season of maturity. Handsome ears, 8 to 9 inches long, with 10 to 12 rows of large, deep, tender grains, are borne two to a stalk. Combines earliness, size and flavor in a remarkable degree.

Crosby's Early. Twelve or fourteen rows of deep, large grains on small cobs. Ears average 6 inches long, are borne 2 and 3 to the plant. Of good quality, a favorite in the home garden and very popular among canners in New England.

Kendel's Early Giant. The favorite second early sort throughout Ohio and adjoining states. Ears run 8 to 9 inches long, are usually twelve-rowed and tightly filled with broad, deep kernels that have a very tender skin. Juicy, sweet and palatable until quite old. A good sort for every home garden.

Black Mexican. Enjoys great popularity in the West where planters consider it second to none in quality. While young, the kernels are pure white. As the ears grow older, they turn darker and the dry grains are of bluish black color—hence the name. Of good size and elegant flavor.

Early Minnesota. In season about like Crosby's Early, with much longer ears. Grains broad, 8 rows to the ear, tender and of good quality. One of the reliable old stand-bys.

Champion. Closely follows Early Minnesota in season of maturity. The large ears are well filled with broad, deep kernels of good quality.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Sweet Corn—Continued Main Crop and Late Varieties

Perry's Hybrid. Closely follows Early Minnesota in season of maturity. The strong, vigorous stalks usually bear two ears, averaging 8 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows. The kernels are of medium size, tender skinned, of sweet flavor while young.

Early Evergreen. Beats the well-known Stowell's Evergreen several days in time of maturity and remains "fit" for table quite long. Ears average 8 inches long and are closely covered with from 14 to 20 rather irregular rows of deep, slender grains. Quality fully up to the standard of the best late sorts.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard late or main crop variety throughout the country. In our trial grounds the stalks grew 7 to 8 feet high on medium soil, showed tassel on August 7th and produced handsome ears the last week of August, from seeds sown May 28th. The average time for Stowell's from seed to "roasting ears" is 100 days. Ears average 8 inches long, are well filled with numerous rows of slim, deep kernels of good quality.

White Evergreen. A very fine strain of the popular Stowell's, remarkable for the pearly whiteness of its deep rich kernels. This is not only important for canners but equally desirable for the home where the pure white ears will present a particularly appetizing appearance at the table. In season of maturity it is very much like Stowell's, with ears of similar shape, size and quality.

Country Gentleman. This is an improved type of the old "shoe-peg" and considered by many the sweetest of all late sorts. Ears grow quite large, are densely covered with irregular rows of deep, slim kernels. It matures about a week after Stowell's and White Evergreen.

Improved Hickox. The ears grow to good size and have pure white kernels of good quality. Popular with canners and extensively planted as a field crop for fodder purposes.

Mammoth Sugar. Also called Late Mammoth. Under favorable conditions it will produce im-



Stowell's Evergreen

mense ears, often measuring a foot long. Matures later than Stowell's and is hardly useful for the home garden except in sections with a long growing season. The ears are thick through, with many rows of deep, broad grains of fair quality.

Potter's Excelsior or Squantum. Fine large ears, deep grained and sweet. Popular for a main crop. Matures a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen.

Long Island Beauty. A cross between Stowell's Evergreen and Late Mammoth. Produces large well-filled ears of excellent quality. Husks are very dark green and hold their color longer than other sweet corns, after being picked.

Pop Corn

White Rice. Fine, pearly white kernels. The most popular, widely known variety.

Golden Queen. Pops out perfectly white. Surpasses others in size. Very prolific, 3 to 5 ears to the stalk.



Cucumbers

One packet contains sufficient seeds for 10 hills. One ounce will plant 75 to 80 hills. Two pounds are enough for one acre.

Culture—For earliest use, start seeds in rich soil in paper pots or boxes in the house about the middle of April. Put 6 to 8 seeds in a pot and, toward end of May or beginning of June, set your pots containing 3 or 4 of the strongest plants in carefully prepared hills, being care-

ful not to disturb the roots. About the same time, sow your seeds outdoors for crop succession. A dozen seeds to a hill should give you 6 to 8 strong plants. When danger of insects is past, reduce to three plants to a hill. Tobacco Dust or Slugshot will drive away the striped beetles. Pick regularly, or vines stop bearing.

Earliest and Pickling Varieties

Early Cluster. Bears rather short, thick fruit early in the season, frequently in clusters. They are bright green, run uniform in shape and size and are crisp and tender.

Early Short Green or Early Frame. The vigorous vines bear liberal quantities of medium sized pickles which are also good for slicing. Fruits are straight, somewhat tapering at both ends, while the flesh is crisp until fruits are quite old.

Boston Pickling. Also sold in some sections as Early Green Prolific. When first ready for use, the fruits average 4 to 5 inches long. They are of pleasing, symmetrical shape and uniformly handsome color. Chiefly used for pickles.

Page's Pickling. Vines bear very freely. Fruits are of medium size and just the right shape for pickling. Also good for slicing.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. A thrifty sort bearing medium sized pickles in great profusion. Fruits have prominent spines, are cylindrical, tapering towards stem and blossom end.

Fordhook Pickling. A most prolific sort which will bear surprising crops if pickles are

gathered regularly. Especially valued for its thin, tender skin, causing the pickles to be particularly delicate and palatable.

Jersey Pickling. When fully developed, it is of larger size than any of the preceding sorts. As a pickling sort it bears profusely, yielding long, slender and very tender pickles. Largely used by pickle manufacturers.

Early Russian. The smallest of the Cucumbers. Extremely early and productive. Popular for pickles, 4 to 2 inches. Edible in 50 days.

Nichol's Medium Green. One of the oldest standard varieties, recommended for both pickling and slicing purposes.

Improved Long Green. Also called London Long Green. Fully developed fruits often attain a length of 10 to 12 inches and are of uniformly handsome shape and color.

Snow's Perfection Pickle. Smaller than Chicago Pickling. Very smooth and symmetrical. Recommended for its uniform early pickles. Very productive, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Edible, 56 days.

Lemon. Similar in appearance to a Lemon. Used for pickling and salads.



Early White Spine



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Cucumbers—Continued

The White Spine Varieties

Early White Spine. Perhaps more widely used than any other of this class. Under favorable conditions the fruits reach a length of 7 inches. They are of uniform shape, almost cylindrical and fairly well covered with small white spines.

Arlington White Spine. Closely follows above sort in season of maturity and averages perhaps a little longer. Fruits taper at each end, color a deep green at the stem end, gradually becoming lighter toward the blossom end. A good yielder and fine slicer.

Early Fortune. The best long distance shipping Cucumber. Skin smooth, fruits always uniform and symmetrical, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Edible in 58 days.

Stay Green. A small early shipping Cucumber, noted for its dark green color. Enormous yielder. Unexcelled for earliness, color and heavy yielding; $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Edible in 52 days.

Davis' Perfect. The handsomest of all White Spine varieties. Very symmetrical, slim, averaging 8 to 10 inches when in prime condition for slicing. Skin uniformly dark green, thin, flesh pure white, crisp and with but few seeds. One of the finest flavored and therefore very popular for the home garden.

Klondike. Smaller than Arlington. Used for long distance shipping. Size 7 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Edible in 58 days.

Page's Everbearing. A continuous cropper of choice fruits. Average length, 5 inches. Of distinctly handsome shape and color.

Giant Pera. Grows to remarkable size, often 12 to 15 inches long and 3 or more inches in diameter. Skin of handsome light green color, thin, while the flesh is thick, crisp and tender.

Japanese Climbing. Will readily cling to trellises or fences, climbing rapidly to good height. The handsome, dark green fruits average 10 to 12 inches long and are uniformly straight. When fully developed they are 3 inches in diameter, almost cylindrical and have a netted, brown skin.



Page's Everbearing

Dandelion

One packet sows a 10-foot row, one ounce enough for 100 feet of drill.

Culture—Sow early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep and press soil firmly over seeds. Thin out seedlings to stand 4 to 6 inches apart.

Improved Large Leaved French. Forms big bunches of large, juicy leaves.

Cultivated or Common French. Better than the common wild Dandelions, but not as good as above.

Egg Plant

One packet produces enough plants for the average home garden. One ounce grows 1500 plants.

Culture—Egg Plants need rich soil and considerable warmth to germinate properly. Sow seeds in hotbeds or in the house early in April. When seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall, transplant them into individual little pots. When all danger from frost is past, transplant in well-prepared rich soil in the garden, putting plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way.

New York Improved Purple Egg Plant. The vigorous, thrifty plants are perfectly spineless and generally bear from 4 to 5 large, hand-

some "eggs." Color a beautiful blackish purple, glossy and always smooth. Flesh white and of choicest quality.

Black Beauty. The finest type of Improved Large Purple in cultivation. Fruits are uniformly handsome, with rich, lustrous black skin. Where soil conditions are right it reaches marketable size a week earlier than preceding sort.

Early Long Purple. A most prolific sort, maturing very early. When fully developed, fruits measure 7 to 9 inches long by 4 inches in diameter at the thickest point.

Endive

One packet sows 30 feet of row; one ounce produces 5000 plants.

Culture—Sow thinly as soon as ground can be worked and again early in July for fall use. Thin out plants so they stand 12 inches apart in the row. Later in the season, tie them up to exclude the sun.

Large Green Curled. Very hardy, one of the best for home garden, since it grows quickly to good size. Leaves bright green, finely cut, and curled.

Large White Curled. Leaves are naturally of a creamy yellow color, hence no blanching is required to prepare this sort for the table.

Moss Curled. More densely curled and lacinated than either of above sorts. Very ornamental.

Broad Leaved Batavian. The "Escarolle" of the South. Quite distinct from above sorts, forming large, loose bunches of thick, broad leaves.



Herbs

One packet usually provides enough plants for the home garden.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as the weather permits in rows 2 feet apart. Thin out seedlings to stand 4 to 6 inches apart, the large growing kinds like Dill and Sage should have even more space.

Caraway. For flavoring bread and soups.

Chicory. Large rooted. Grown for its roots, which are dug in the fall, dried, cut in thin slices, roasted and ground. Largely used for mixing with or as a substitute for coffee. The leaves contain iron and make a healthy, palatable salad.

Chives. An onion-like plant, used as a salad and for flavoring. The plant also makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging.

Corn Salad. Used for greens like Spinach or as a salad. Quick growing and hardy.

Dill. Used for flavoring pickles.

Lavender. To perfume linen.

Hardy perennial.

Mustard. Grows nearly 2 feet high and has fine curled leaves which are excellent for salad. Very popular in the winter and early spring.

Okra. Used for thickening and flavoring soup. Pick the pods before the seeds develop.

Sage. Largely used for flavoring.

Sorrel. Used as greens like Spinach or for flavoring soup.

Summer Savory. Used for seasoning.

Sweet Fennel. For flavoring and teas.

Sweet Marjoram. Used for seasoning.

Thyme. Used for seasoning.

Kale

One packet contains enough seeds for the home garden; one ounce provides 300 plants.

Culture—The large, long, handsomely curled leaves make splendid greens. Treat just like cabbage. Plants are very hardy and stand considerable frost, which improves the quality.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Green German. Handsome sort, forming dwarf, spreading plants 12 inches or more across. Of excellent flavor.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Of upright growth, reaching a height of 2 feet or more on rich soil.

Kohl Rabi

One packet contains enough seeds for 30 feet of row; one ounce will produce 300 plants.

Culture—Another member of the large cab-

bage family, grown for the thick, bulbous stems which expand to the size of a large turnip and grow on top of the ground. Sow seeds in the open ground early in June. Thin out plants to stand 5 to 6 inches apart.

Leek

One packet contains enough for the average home garden; one ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Culture—Grown for its thick stalk. Sow seeds thinly in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and thin out seedlings to stand 4 inches apart in row. Hoe freely and hill slightly to bleach

stalks. Fine for soups and stews. Keeps well if stored in boxes of dry soil or sand in a cool cellar.

Large American Flag. Forms fine, plump stalks.

Broad London Flag. The oldest and most popular sort.

Lettuce

One packet each of an early, midseason and late kind proves usually enough for the home garden. One ounce sows 150 feet of drill.

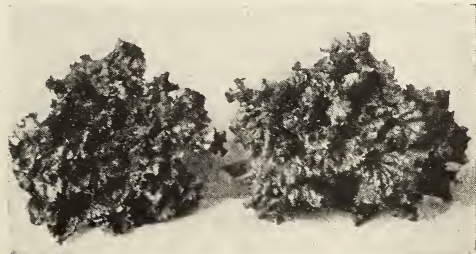
Culture—While easily grown in most any soil, few people are successful because they overlook the most important detail in lettuce culture—to thin out the plants properly. As soon as seedlings are 2 or 3 inches tall, transplant them to stand 4 inches apart in the row. Later on, take out every other plant and finally give heads 12 to 16 inches space in the row.

Black Seeded Simpson. In general habit of growth it very much resembles Early Curled Simpson. Color is of a slightly lighter shade and the leaves are a trifle more crinkled or "blistered." It is a few days later, because end of June (from seeds sown April 26) plants in our trial grounds measured 9 inches across, whereas Early Curled Simpson averaged 12 inches in diameter. "Stands" a week longer in prime condition than Early Curled Simpson.

Loose-Leaved Varieties

Early Curled Silesia. Ready for use when most other sorts are still in the "baby stage." When fully developed, which requires from 55 to 62 days according to the character of your soil, it forms handsome, large bunches of greenish yellow leaves. Mature plants measure a foot across, are very tender, of mild flavor and remain in prime table condition for nearly 6 weeks. Generally sown thickly and cut when 5 to 6 inches tall.

Early Curled Simpson. Does not differ materially from the above except that the color is, perhaps, a slightly darker shade of green. In time of maturity, season of "standing" and table qualities the above description or that of the Early Curled Silesia serves Early Curled Simpson as well.



Early Prize Head

Black Seeded Simpson



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Lettuce—Continued

Loose Leaved Varieties—Continued

Early Prizehead. Most widely grown sort in cultivation. Forms handsome, dark green plants which are heavily shaded with glossy dark brown or bronze hues, giving it the most unique appearance of any lettuce. Plants reach full size slightly later than Black Seeded Simpson, are of upright growth and "savoyed."

Grand Rapids. The standard loose leaf forc-

ing variety throughout the country. Differs from all above sorts by being of more compact, upright habit of growth and the edges of the leaves are closely curled—perhaps 8 to 10 "curls" to the inch against 3 or 4 undulations on the leaf edge of the "Simpsons." The plants are of a deeper shade of light green than that of the Simpson varieties. In outdoor trials it is of about the same season as Black Seeded Simpson.

Three Early Butterhead Sorts

Early Tennisball. (White Seeded.) One of the best extra early sorts forming a solid head, and a good one to plant outdoors very early in the spring. From seeds sown in our trial grounds on April 24th, we gathered splendid heads on June 30th—just 65 days from date of planting. Should be used quickly after heads reach full size (8 to 10 inches in diameter) since they soon "shoot" seed stalks.

Black Seeded Tennisball. Differs from the above in being of a uniformly deeper shade of light green and having no brown edges. It is

later and requires richer soil for best development. But it "stands" much longer before going to seed and the heads are larger. Of choicest quality, "buttery," crisp and of delightful flavor.

Mignonette. Crisp, cabbage heading, small medium size, intermediate in season. Broad leaves, blistered or crumpled, dark brown with dull dark green in less exposed parts. Excellent quality, exceedingly tender and sweet. Very reliable. One of the most compact and hardest heading.

Other Fine Early "Butterhead" Sorts

May King. In about 70 days date of sowing on heavy clay soil (sooner on sandy loam) it will furnish splendid medium-sized heads that average 8 to 9 inches in diameter when fully grown. They are very compact, almost all head, and on account of being tightly folded, are beautifully blanched to a rich, golden yellow. Of delicious "buttery" flavor, a dependable sort under adverse weather conditions and a fine shipping sort.

Big Boston. Perhaps the most popular butterhead sort for early outdoor planting and a good one where soil and weather conditions are right. Under favorable circumstances the plants grow to be a foot in diameter and trimmed heads frequently weigh 10 ozs. or more. Of pleasing yellowish green color, edges of leaves decidedly wavy and tinged with brownish red shades. Our stock of this is extra choice. We highly recommend it to market gardeners.

Boston Market. Small to medium in size. An early heading sort. Leaves broad, blistered and crumpled. Color medium green, more or less tinged with brown. Good quality.

California Cream Butter. While closely following above sorts in season of maturity, this is distinctly a summer sort, valued especially for its heat resistance and long "standing"

qualities. In our trial grounds it proved by far the best general purpose butterhead lettuce. On July 7th from seed sown late in April, every plant had formed a solid head. Plants average 10 inches across, are of compact, erect growth, of a uniform medium shade of green. Toward center, on outside leaves, large brownish tinges appear while the true stock has many small brown spots on all leaves. Trimmed heads are very solid, light yellow and of unsurpassed "buttery" quality.

Salamander. A splendid sort for the home garden, of more spreading growth than preceding sort. Of a lighter shade of green, leaves somewhat "crumpled," but folding tightly. Stands heat remarkably well and is one of the best for early spring use, but does not do as well in the fall as either May King or Big Boston.

Deacon. Quite distinct in color from above sorts, being of an even, medium deep green without any shading whatever. Reaches prime condition later than either of above sorts, but stays in good shape longer than any. Heads reach good size (average diameter 12 inches for plant), are almost as firm and solid as a cabbage and of unsurpassed quality—no exception. Also known in some sections as San Francisco Market. This is easily the most popular butterhead sort for late summer use.

Best Three "Crisphed" Lettuces

These differ from the "butterheads" by being of a coarser nature, but they are by far the crispest. Heavy ribs cause leaves to fold tightly and curve strongly toward center. All resist heat in a remarkable degree.

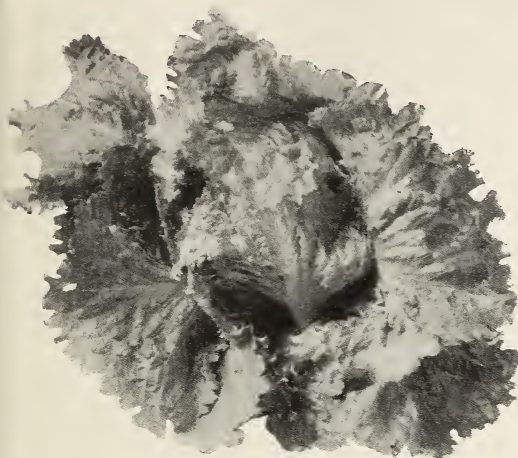
Iceberg. Of pleasing, yellowish green color, with reddish tinges on center leaves, the edges of which are handsomely curled. Heads slim and conical at first, gradually broadening

toward maturity. On clay soil it requires 80 to 85 days to reach full size. A great heat resister.

Improved Hanson. Reaches full size within 2 or 3 days of Iceberg. Of distinct, light green color, center of outside leaves on fully developed heads being almost "silvery" green. In the earlier stages, this is a good deal more curly than Iceberg. Heads flat, broad and of good size.



Lettuce—Continued



Iceberg

New York or "Wonderful." The largest and latest of this class. From seed sown late in April, it did not begin to form heads until early in July. By the middle of July, about 50% had formed fine, typical heads of extra large size and a week later every plant was an immense head of medium green color. Does not "finish" the crop all at once, as do the other sorts, but the heads come on gradually. Of unequalled heat resistance. Some of the heads in our trials weighed nearly two pounds after trimming.

Cos or Romaine, Trianon. Makes a compact, upright growth and magnificent large heads a foot high which blanch perfectly white inside. The midrib of the leaves is large, crisp and much resembles celery.

Express Cos. Earlier and smaller than the Trianon and more compact. Heads very uniform and are so compact that they blanch perfectly white inside.

Musk Melons

One packet will sow 10 hills; one ounce contains enough seeds for 75 or 80 hills.

Culture—To do well, Melons must have rich soil. Dig holes a foot deep, 3 to 4 feet apart each way and fill with well-rooted manure. Build your hills on top of this and place about

10 seeds to the hill, covering them about one-half inch deep. If the striped beetles bother the seedlings, dust them with Tobacco or Slug Shot. After they begin to form the fourth pair of leaves, thin them out leaving only the three sturdiest plants on each hill.

Green-Fleshed Varieties

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. Although this has been in cultivation for nearly forty years, it is still deservedly the most popular of the small round melons. As now selected, the fruits are almost round and have a firm rind which is closely "netted." Grown under congenial soil and weather conditions they average 4 by 5 inches in diameter, weigh about one and one-half pounds and are very solid. The green flesh is of exceedingly luscious quality, with a fine aroma. It may be eaten quite close to the rind. Our strain of Netted Gem is grown for us at Rocky Ford, Colorado, its original home, known throughout the country for melons of quality. All our seeds are saved from fruits grown especially for seed production.

Eden Gem. Type of Rocky Ford. Round and very uniform. Heavy netting, thick of flesh and very firm. Edible in 87 days.

Jenny Lind. While of rather small size, this is easily "the sweetest melon that grows." Fully developed fruits average 4 inches across by 2½ to 3 inches from stem to blossom end. The delightfully sweet flesh is of light green color, very thick, leaving but a small seed cavity. One of the most desirable sorts for the home garden, where quality is first consideration. Extra early.

Extra Early Hackensack. Larger than either of the preceding sorts and of later maturity. Melons are nearly round, slightly flattened at stem and blossom end. Skin heavily netted, deeply ribbed, of light green color, turning yellow as the fruit matures. Of excellent quality, with deep green, thick flesh. A favorite for market and a good one in the home garden.

Anne Arundel. Early, small, heavily ribbed. Green flesh. Edible in 90 days. Weighs 4 pounds.

Musk Melons of Choicest Quality

Can be grown in any home garden with a little extra care in starting the plants early and preparing the hills well. As a rule, the larger fruited sorts give better satisfaction in cool locations.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Musk Melons—Continued

Salmon-Fleshed Sorts

Bender's Surprise. Rind is very hard, thus enabling it to be shipped long distances. Heavy coarse netting, with slight ribbing. Matures in 94 days.

Fordhook. One of the best small, early pink fleshed melons. A standard for the home garden. Ribbed and heavily netted. Has a sweet spicy flavor. Edible in about 87 days.

Hearts of Gold. A selection from Hoodoo. Splendid for shipping. Seed cavity very small. Edible in 92 days.



Hearts of Gold

Lake Champlain. Medium size, salmon flesh, very early. Moderately netted with fairly prominent ribs. Edible in 87 days.

Irondequoit. A netted type of Tip Top, and an excellent main crop sort. Gray green in color. Deep salmon flesh. A fine market melon.

Banana. An extremely long melon. Lemon colored skin, pink flesh. Vigorous, hardy and late.

Burrell's Gem. Oval pink melon with small seed center. Flesh sweet and spicy. Has remarkable shipping qualities, being second early to Rocky Ford. Edible in 87 days.

Honey Dew. Two strains of this variety. The green flesh and the pink. Both are round, smooth skin and light cream in color. Matures late so is not used very much in the north. Very good shipper.

Pollack No. 10-25. Like Rocky Ford except the flesh is salmon tinted instead of green. Fairly early and has exceptional shipping qualities. Used very largely in Colorado and California. Weighs about 2½ pounds.

Surprise. Round to oval in shape. Pink flesh. Skin smooth with a trace of netting. A main crop variety but not a shipping kind. Weighs about 7 pounds.

Emerald Gem. Of exquisite flavor. In size, it is about like Rocky Ford, but it is rather irregular in shape. Skin deep green, some times slightly netted in spots. The fruits are deeply ribbed, skin is thin, flesh very thick, leaving but small space for seed cavity.

Hoodoo. In our trial grounds we could discover very little difference between this, Ordway's Pink, Vaughan's Osage Gem, Burrell's Gem, Admiral Togo, or any of the so-called "Golden-fleshed" Rocky Fords. The fruits are inclined to be slightly elongated. A very handsome melon, of superb quality.

Osage or Miller's Cream. In shape it resembles a rather large Rocky Ford, but with deep green skin like Emerald Gem. Matures later than any of the sorts described above. Flesh of rich, deep salmon-orange color, thick and of most delicious flavor.

Petoskey or Paul Rose. In general appearance it resembles an overgrown Rocky Ford. Fruits are slightly oval to nearly round, heavily netted and have a good strong skin. Flesh of deep orange color, ripens clear to the rind and is of excellent quality.

Tip Top. The largest musk melon on our list, fruits averaging 7 inches in diameter each way. They are nearly round, slightly depressed at stem and blossom end, uniformly ribbed and faintly netted in spots at times. Flesh deep yellow or orange, firm, very juicy and of delicious flavor. Tip Top thrives to perfection on a great variety of soils. The vines are vigorous, strongly resist disease and invariably perfect the handsome fruits which they bear until quite late in the season.

Water Melons

One packet will plant 8 to 10 hills, one ounce contains enough seeds to plant 50 hills.

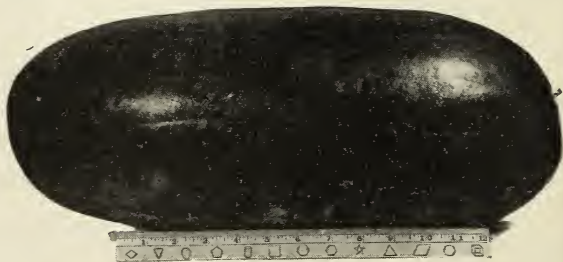
Culture—Treat similar to Musk Melons, only place hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way. After vines cover ground completely, pinch out ends of shoots and stop cultivation, since vines resent being moved about.

Fordhook Early. The earliest of all large-fruited sorts and one of the sweetest. Average fruit measures 8 to 10 inches in diameter by 10 to 12 inches from stem to blossom end. Rather short and blocky, with deep green skin. Rind thin, but tough. Flesh bright red, good clear to the rind.

Kolb's Gem. Skin mottled with irregular stripes of light and dark green, very firm and exceptionally hard. Flesh bright red, solid and of only fair quality.

Kleckley's Sweet. Noted for its delicious flavor and perfect quality. Under

favorable conditions fruits grow 14 to 16 inches long and measure 8 inches in diameter. Skin dark green, rind thin and rather brittle. Flesh deep red, with a large, solid heart. The white seeds are placed close to the rind. The flesh is crisp, sugary, melting and entirely free from stringiness. There is only one better flavored melon and that is Halbert Honey.



Kleckley's Sweet



Watermelons—Continued

Halbert Honey. Perhaps the sweetest of all oblong, dark green sorts and unsurpassed for the home garden. Rind thin, flesh dark red, with a big, solid heart. On account of its thin rind, Halbert Honey is not suitable for shipping. But for the home garden and nearby markets we know of no finer sort. It invariably commands premium prices. The vines are thrifty and healthy growers, perfecting frequently 4 to 5 large fruits closely together.

Harris Earliest. Of oval shape, irregularly mottled with light and dark green stripes. Seeds black, flesh bright red, sweet and tender.

Sweetheart. The vines are vigorous and productive. Fruits run from round to oval, with a yellowish green skin, distinctly netted with dark green stripes. Rind is firm, flesh crisp and solid, of bright red color and always sweet and tender.

Dixie. A large, rather late, oblong sort, well-grown fruits being often 2 feet long. Skin dark green with faint stripes of a lighter shade. Flesh bright red, crisp, tender and of rich, sugary flavor.

Long Light Icing. Also known in some localities as Gray Monarch. Provides uniformly handsome oblong melons with an attractive, light green skin, irregularly veined with darker stripes. Flesh of deep, rich red color, crisp, tender and of delicious flavor.

Cole's Early. Almost round, dark green rind. Black seeds. Not adapted for shipping. A home market kind. Edible in 80 days. Weighs about 20 pounds.

Cuban Queen. Round to oblong in shape, extremely prolific and a fine shipper. Rind is alternately striped dark and light green. Medium late and weighs about 30 pounds.

Irish Gray. A long melon, large and becoming popular as a shipper. Light green rind. Average weight is 35 pounds.

Round Dark Icing. Also known as Ice Rind in some sections. Fruits are of rather irregular shape, from round to oval; the rind is thin

but strong. Flesh bright red, crisp, entirely free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor.

Tom Watson. Grows to quite large size, well developed fruits averaging 10 to 12 inches in diameter but very hard. Flesh extends to within an inch of the rind, is of a rich red color and delicious in flavor. Seeds are comparatively few. Has a large solid heart and is entirely free from stringiness and hard core. In its original home in Florida, fruits weighing from 50 to 60 pounds are grown quite frequently. For ideal development, it should be grown on a light, sandy soil, with plenty of well-rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. One of the best sorts to ship to distant markets. Though the rind is thin, it carries its luscious contents well and the fruits invariably bring fancy prices.

Citron. The old-fashioned preserving melon. Very solid, white flesh. Matures late in the fall. Seed red.

Pinney's Early. Ripens with Peerless. Medium size and oblong. Rind mottled with various shades of green. Good sort for home and market garden. Fruit will average 20 pounds each.

Florida Favorite. Light green with mottled stripes of dark green. Long in shape and average 30 pounds in weight. Edible qualities are excellent.

Mountain Sweet. Dark green oblong melon. Very early. Flesh very sweet and tender.

Peerless. Oval, medium size and very early. Medium green covered with fine veining. Flesh bright red. Very tender and sweet. Edible in about 90 days.

Hungarian Honey. A superb early variety. Globe shaped. Dark green mottled and veined with a darker shade. Flesh a brilliant red.

Onions

One packet sows 20 feet of row; one ounce will seed 200 feet of drill.

Culture—As early in the spring as the soil can be worked, sow seeds thinly in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall thin them out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row.

Hoe thoroughly and frequently to keep soil loose and free from weeds. Several applications of wood ashes during the season will prove very beneficial. Onions thrive best in rich black loam or muck soil and may be grown on the same piece of ground for several years.



Yellow Globe Danver



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Onions—Continued

The Yellow Sorts

Yellow Globe Danvers. The most widely grown of any onion and one of the best for general use. Perfect its symmetrical bulbs in from 125 to 140 days from date of planting. Well developed bulbs average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from top to bottom by 3 inches in diameter—they are really slightly flattened globes. Skin is coppery yellow in color and very thin. Flesh pure white, firm and sweet.

Flat Yellow Danvers. Differs from above in being decidedly flattened at top and bottom. While it matures about a week sooner, it does not yield quite as many bushels of bulbs for a given area. But on account of its earliness, is highly valued where the growing season is short.

Yellow Strasburg or Yellow Dutch. Decidedly flat and not quite as large in diameter as Flat Yellow Danvers. In our trial grounds it ripened in about 125 days from date of sowing seed. Extensively used in growing onion sets.

Michigan Yellow Globe. A strain of Yellow Globe Danvers, valued in some sections for its yielding and keeping qualities. Grown on good, rich soil, it makes enormous crops, ripening the bulbs uniformly and thickly. Has some times a somewhat flattened bottom and grows slimmer above center of bulb than the regular Yellow Globe Danvers.

Ohio Yellow Globe. A strain of Yellow Globe Danvers which, for high yielding and keeping qualities is in a class by itself. Yields immense crops of handsome, dark yellow bulbs which are more globe shaped than a true Globe Danvers. Our stock is the true Ohio grown.

Southport Yellow Globe. Matures later than Yellow Globe Danvers but grows to larger size under favorable conditions. Bulbs are of perfect globe shape, have a light straw yellow skin, are very firm and of exceptional keeping quality. The pure white flesh is always mild, crisp and fine grained. This is the standard yellow winter onion in the New England States.

Prizetaker. Grown with special care and on rich soil, it will produce bulbs measuring 15 to 18 inches in circumference. They are nearly round, have a light straw yellow skin which is often tinged with brown. In season of maturity it is later than any sort described previously. Bulbs ripen uniformly, are always solid and the pure white flesh is of crisp mild flavor. A great favorite for early fall and winter use, though not as good a keeper as most smaller varieties.

Ebenezer. The mildest flavored onion. Keeps sound and hard all winter. Yellow skin. Vigorous grower and a heavy yielder. Known in some localities as Japanese. Try it and you'll be more than satisfied.

To grow "Big" Onions from seed the first year, for either home use or exhibition, seeds should be sown as early as middle of February and not later than middle of March in a greenhouse, hotbed or boxes in the house. When the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall, transplant them either in other boxes, 4 inches apart each way, or in individual pots. Early in the spring set plants in a rich piece of ground, placing them 6 inches apart in the row, with 12 to 18 inches between the rows.

White Sorts

Southport White Globe. The earliest of the Southport Onions and easily the most beautiful, commanding the highest market prices. Bulbs develop rapidly, averaging $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter when fully grown. They are of perfect globe shape, with a thin, pure white, silvery skin of transparent beauty. Very firm and a good keeper if handled carefully.

White Silverskin or Portugal. Our strain of this sort is extra choice. When fully developed, bulbs averaging $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They ripen down uniformly, have a slim neck and are of crisp, mild flavor.

White Queen or Pickling. The onions are somewhat flat in shape. Pure paper white, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Mild and delicate flavor. Fine for early market bunching and for pickling. Ready to use in 90 to 95 days.

Red Varieties

Extra Early Red Flat. Although the first of the red sorts to ripen, the bulbs are firm and keep remarkably well for so early a variety. It is a very hardy, medium-sized, flat variety that yields well and is very uniform in shape and size. The skin is uniformly rich purplish red and moderately strong flavored. It comes into use about a week or ten days earlier than Large Red Wethersfield. The flesh is white with a tinge of light purple. The variety succeeds in a cool soil. It is very desirable for early market use.

Southport Red Globe. The latest and largest of the Southport Onions, noted for its firmness and excellent keeping qualities. Well developed bulbs average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in

diameter; are of perfect globe shape with beautiful deep red skin.

Large Red Wethersfield. The standard red sort throughout the country. When fully grown, bulbs average 4 inches in diameter by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from top to bottom. Skin deep purplish red, flesh white with a pink tinge, crisp, fine grained, rather strong, but of good flavor.

Australian Brown. An extra early sort, particularly valuable for its heavy yielding and long keeping qualities. In shape it somewhat resembles Yellow Globe Danvers. Skin a deep reddish brown, flesh pure white, crisp and very fine. If stored carefully, bulbs will keep a year.

Onion Sets

These are really small bulbs produced by sowing seeds of certain sorts quite thickly. We handle only the very choicest grades of Western grown sets. Ask your dealer for special prices on large quantities.

Yellow Onion Sets.

Red Onion Sets.
White Onion Sets.
Brown Onion Sets.
Multiplier Onion Sets.
Ebenezer or Japanese Onion Sets.
Egyptian or Winter Sets.



Parsley

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce is enough for 200 feet of drill.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as weather permits in rows 2 feet apart, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Two to three weeks is the time usually required for germination. Thin out the seedlings to stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. In the fall take up a few of the strongest plants and set them in flower pots or discarded porch boxes. They will thrive all winter if placed near a sunny window in a warm cellar or kitchen.

Champion Moss Curled. It is very popular on the market and a great favorite in the home garden on account of its handsome, very ornamental deep green foliage. Useful for both garnishing and flavoring. The best of all curled sorts with plants of highly decorative appearance.

Fine Double Curled. The plants are of compact, symmetrical growth with many finely curled leaves, strong stems hold the bright green foliage well above the ground, preventing waste of the Parsley in wet seasons.

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted. The roots are useful as well as the leaves. The roots

are boiled and served like Parsnip and have a pleasing flavor. They can be stored in sand and used all winter. The leaves are plain.



Parsley

Parsnip

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce is enough for 300 feet of drilled row.

Culture—As early in the spring as the soil can be put in good gardening condition sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. In cold wet soil and seasons, the seed is apt to rot. When seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall thin them out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Parsnips are very hardy and may be left in the open ground all winter. But cover the row with boards or straw mats so that the soil

does not freeze up hard and you can dig the roots as needed.

Hollow Crown or Guernsey. The standard sort throughout the country. Roots long, of uniform shape, with creamy white skin and fine grained flesh of excellent quality.

Long White Dutch. Of good, sweet quality on account of which it is also called "Sugar." Though in deep soils it grows quite large and is a good keeper, it does not compare in uniform quality with Hollow Crown described above.

Page's Pedigreed Peas

One packet will sow 10 feet of row, one pint is required for a 30-foot row, one pint each of an early, midseason and late variety will provide ample peas for a small home garden.

Culture—As soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be dug, sow any of the extra early smooth peas which are quite hardy. Follow this with sowing a row each of Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton, or any of

the early wrinkled sorts as soon as the soil becomes warmer. For a late supply sow Alderman, Dwarf Champion or Dark Podded Telephones up to May 15th. Put rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and sow seeds quite thickly, since peas do very much better in a crowded than in a sparse row. All sorts, even the dwarf sorts, do better if some kind of support is provided for vines.

Extra Early Smooth Seeded Peas

Alaska. Vines are most uniformly 3 feet tall and carry an average of 5 handsome dark green pods per vine. Pods average 3 inches long, contain 7 peas of dark green color and of as good flavor as can be expected of so large and early a sort. Vines matured 75 per cent of the crop in 65 days from date of planting and finished the remaining 25 per cent a week later.

Ameer. Called by some the large podded Alaska. Pods are longer and larger than Alaska and borne along the vine frequently in pairs. Early, large, smooth, blue peas. Broad green pods. Hardy. Will stand early planting and popular with market gardeners. Height about 3 feet.

First and Best. The earliest smooth white pea, perfecting nearly the entire crop in 60

to 65 days from date of planting. Vines average $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, carry from 3 to 6 straight, light green pods containing from 5 to 6 small peas of fair flavor. Our stocks are reselected, far superior to those sold as Daniel O'Rourke, Rural New Yorker and under other names.

First of All. A strain of early white peas, for which great earliness is claimed. In our trials it did not do any better than First and Best in time of maturity.

Philadelphia Extra Early. A very popular strain among the truckers of New Jersey where it matures 54 days from date of planting. In warm soil and where the season is just right, it matures good crops of small, well-filled pods in record time.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's Pedigreed Peas—Continued

The Early Wrinkled Sorts

Little Marvel. This comparatively new sort is all that its name implies. Planted in our trial grounds the last week in April, the vines averaged 18 inches tall and every vine carried almost uniformly 8 handsome pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, mostly in pairs. Pods are tightly filled with 7 to 8 large, dark green peas of a flavor that puts "Little Marvel" in a class by itself. An ideal home garden variety. Matures 50 per cent of its pods in 65 days from date of planting.

American Wonder. The very dwarf vines make a thrifty growth, averaging 10 to 12 inches and even taller under favorable conditions. They carry 6 to 8 3-inch pods containing on an average 6 sweet, large green peas. With us it matured the bulk of its pods in 71 days from date of planting.

McLean's Little Gem. Similar to Premium Gem, but somewhat more straggling in growth. Pods not so well-filled. Peas light green and wrinkled.

Nott's Excelsior. Vines average 16 inches tall and are fairly loaded with $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods

which usually contain 6 small, light green peas of very good flavor. Of about the same season as Gradus, but it matures the total of its crop earlier than that sort. This is now considered the standard first early wrinkled pea throughout the country, although we believe some of our newer sorts surpass it in some points.

Sutton's Excelsior. As early as Little Marvel, more productive than either American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior and the pods are larger size. In extensive comparative trials we found our strain of this sort to be more "thoroughbred" than any procurable elsewhere. Vines uniformly 20 inches tall, carrying on an average 5 to 6 handsome, light green peas of sweetest flavor. In yield of pods per row, Sutton's outyielded all extra early sorts except Thomas Laxton.

Premium Gem. The latest of this class, maturing 50 per cent of its crop in 80 days from date of planting. Vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, with an average of 8 peas per vine. Pods about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing from 5 to 6 light green peas of fair quality.



Sutton Excelsior

Thomas Laxton

Gradus

The Finest Early Wrinkled Sorts

Gradus. The standard early, large pea by which others are measured. In our trials it bore the bulk of its handsome pods in 70 days from date of planting. Vines grew to an average height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and carried from 6 to 7 fine, large, light green pods of typical shape. They average 4 inches long and contain 5 to 7 extra large, light green peas of sweetest flavor.

Thomas Laxton. The best and most thoroughbred pea to date. In season it closely rivals Gradus. Vines $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, carrying from 7 to 8 handsome dark green pods, which average 4 inches long. They are tightly "packed" with 8 dark green, large peas of extra choice quality. A 15-foot row in our trials yielded 10 quarts.

World's Record. An improved type of Gradus. It is slightly earlier, more dwarf and is very productive. The vine grows about 2 feet high. The pods are medium green, about 4 inches long and contain from 7 to 9 large, dark green peas. Makes an excellent market garden variety.

Laxton's Superb. An extra early semi-dwarf variety, on the order of Laxtonian. The seeds are not as wrinkled as the Laxtonian. It yields a heavy crop.

Pioneer. An improved type of Laxtonian. Similar to Peter Pan, but the pods are not as broad and uniform. Height 16 inches. The foliage, pods and peas are a dark green.



Page's Pedigreed Peas—Continued

Second Early and Main Crop Varieties

Laxtonian. A large podded, dwarf variety on the order of Gradus. It is more dwarf and a little earlier. Height about 20 inches. Pods and vine a deep green. Pods straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large dark green peas.

Blue Bantam. A large podded dwarf variety. Height 15 inches. Vine medium green, pointed pods. Pods 4 inches long, 6 to 8 deep green peas to pod.

Hundredfold. Quite identical in many ways with Pioneer. Is later in maturing and more productive. One of the best of the Laxtonian type.

Peter Pan. A large podded, dwarf pea of the Laxtonian type. Vines 15 inches high, contain numerous well-filled dark green pods.

Alderman. Easily the earliest and in all respects one of the best of the many strains of Telephone. In our trials last summer, under exceptionally favorable soil and weather conditions, we picked the first pods in 75 days from date of sowing seed. The vines grow about 5 feet tall, carry usually 8 large pods (in pairs) which contain, on an average, 8 fine, medium green, extra large peas are frequently found. A 15-foot row yielded 8 quarts of peas in two pickings (a week apart)—enough for two good meals for a large family.

Bliss Everbearing. The sturdy vines average 3 feet high, bearing an abundance of 2½ to 3-inch pods well toward the top. It matures 5 to 6 medium sized peas per pod in 85 to 90 days from date of planting and will have an exceptionally long bearing season under favorable conditions. Quality good.

Duke of Albany. A well known midseason sort of the Telephone type, perfecting splendid, light green pods in 77 to 78 days from date of planting—a few days after the popular Alderman. Vines grow 5 feet tall, carrying on an average 8 pods, mostly borne singly. Average length of pods 4 inches, holding 8 very sweet, light green peas of large size.

Dwarf Telephone or Carter's Daisy. The very sturdy vines average 18 to 24 inches high and carry a remarkable crop of well-filled pods. They average 4½ to 5 inches long, contain usually 7 to 8 large, light green peas and are of excellent flavor. We highly recommend this for the home garden of limited space.

Horsford's Market Garden. In general habit of growth, this variety is on the order of Admiral. Vines average 3 feet high and carry enormous loads of small (2½ to 3-inch) pods of dark green color. These contain, on an average, 7 large dark green peas which are of remarkable sweetness while young.

Admiral Devey. Large podded sort. Vines dark green. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, rounded at the point, very dark green in color, filled with dark green peas of large size. The pods retain their dark color after picking, thus making them desirable for market gardeners.



Dark Podded Telephone

Prince Edward. Very much resembles Alderman. Large pods, robust and vigorous of growth. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Peas green and wrinkled.

Page's Special Strain of Improved Dwarf Champion. One of the most thoroughbred sorts on our list and easily one of the most important main crop varieties for the small home garden. Vines are very thrifty, average 3 feet high and rival those of Sutton's Excelsior and Thomas Laxton among the early sorts in productiveness. With us it perfects 50 per cent of its pods in 87 days from date of planting, being 4 to 5 days earlier than Champion of England. Pods average 3¼ inches long and are unusually well filled with 7 large, dark green peas of splendid quality.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's Pedigreed Peas—Continued

McLean's Advancer. In 84 days from date of planting, the very sturdy, 3-foot-tall vines perfected 50 per cent of the crop. Pods average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and are well filled with from 6 to 7 small, light green peas of good flavor. Matures the bulk of its crop within a short time and at a time when the early sorts are all harvested and the late sorts are still too young. This makes it particularly valuable for market gardeners. In the New England states, this is a great favorite with canners who consider it the most profitable sort for their requirements. It certainly is a heavy yielder of handsome pods and while we recommend that it be "brushed" or trained to wire trellis in the home garden, it will yield surprising crops under ordinary field culture with vines spreading on the ground.

Page's Extra Selected Dark-Podded Telephone. This is the market-gardeners standby for early main crop. By constant selection we have brought our strain of this sort to a high point of perfection. We are constantly selecting for uniformly large, dark well-filled

Pods that will "fill the baskets" and "bring the price" in any market. In our trials, Dark Podded Telephone perfected the bulk of the crop in 75 to 78 days from sowing seed, being just slightly later than Alderman. The thrifty 5-foot vines carry an abundance of handsome pods which even in our second (late) trials, averaged 5 inches long and we found quite a few $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pods containing 10 extra large, dark green peas of finest flavor.

Telephone or Carter's Telephone. The standard strain, as commonly sold. While, in general characteristics, it is identical with our selected strains, it does not compare favorably with them in the production of uniformly large pods of correct shape and size.

Yorkshire Hero. The close-jointed vines, average $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 feet tall, depending upon soil conditions. Pods usually 3 inches long, dark green and filled with 6 to 7 dark green peas of fair size. One of the standard second early sorts, of about the same season as Admiral and Horsford's Market Garden. The peas are of good quality and retain their sweetness a long time. They are of peculiar marrow-like flavor and never get real hard.

The Late Sorts

Long Island Mammoth or Telegraph. Requires 95 days from date of sowing to the time when it perfects 50 per cent of the pods. Vines $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pods 4 inches long, usually borne 6 to 8 to the vine. They contain, on an average, 7 large dark green peas of sweet flavor.

Champion of England. The standard late sort for both market and home garden. Vines average $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall—we have seen them 6 feet tall on good soil. They usually carry between 8 and 10 3-inch pods which are remarkably well filled for so late a variety. Pods of medium size, light green and exceptionally sweet while young. Bears during a long season, maturing the first pods in 95 to 98 days from date of planting. Also sold as "Forty Fold."

Potlatch or Dwarf Defiance. A large podded variety of the Stratagem type. Height 2 feet. Vines strong, dark green foliage and pods. Pods 5 inches long, broad, curved and pointed. Contain 8 to 10 large, light green peas of high quality.

Improved Stratagem. Vines average 18 to 24 inches tall, according to character of soil. In season of perfecting pods for the table, it rivals such midseason sorts as Admiral and Advancer, while the pods and peas are much larger. In 85 days from date of planting, we gathered 8 quarts of 5-inch pods which were

well filled with 7 large dark green peas of elegant quality.

Dwarf Grey Sugar. An old variety of edible podded sort and used only in that way. Pods are broad, flat and crooked. Seed brown and dented.

Mammoth Melting Sugar. The most popular of all the edible-podded peas. Pods are of waxy-yellow color, average 5 inches long, are quite broad and very tender while young. Extensively used (especially among the Germans) for "snap-shorts"—the same as our "string beans." Vines average 4 feet tall and are very prolific.

Large White Marrowfat. The exceptionally strong vines grow $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet tall and carry an abundant crop of medium sized pods late in the season. They are very hardy and still used in some localities for green peas. But they cannot compare in quality with our more up-to-date culinary peas and we just recommend them to be used with oats in the production of green fodder.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Differs from above only by the "black eye" on seeds. Of similar habit of growth and largely used for making fodder.

Canada Field Peas. The standard variety for fodder. Should be seeded broadcast or drilled with oats for green fodder. Ask for special prices by the bushel.

Peppers

One packet will produce enough plants for the home garden; one ounce will furnish 2,000 plants.

Culture—To germinate properly, pepper seeds should be sown in a greenhouse or hotbed. When seedlings make the third pair of leaves, transplant them into individual little pots, and, as soon as danger of frost is over, they may be set into the garden. Prepare ground well, enriching it liberally with well rotted manure. Set plants 3 feet apart each way and hoe freely. Hill slightly and pick peppers before they get ripe.

Neapolitan. The earliest and most productive of the large varieties. Fruit $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; bright red, sweet and mild.

Ruby King. Fruit very large, often 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Deep green when young,

bright red when ripe, flesh thick, mild flavor. Plants about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Chinese Giant. The very largest and finest flavored of the mild red varieties. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, fruit very large, deep crimson when matured. Late.

Bell or Bull Nose. Fruit large, thick, mild, sweet, bright crimson. Plants about 2 feet high. Largely used for stuffed peppers.

Long Red Cayenne. A medium early variety, having slender, twisted and pointed fruit, about 4 inches long. Bright red when ripe and very strong and pungent.

Sweet Mountain. A large red pepper of good size. About the shape of Ruby King and resembles that variety closely. Fruits often 6 by 4 inches. Bright red, mild and sweet.



Pumpkins

One packet will plant 6 hills, one ounce will plant about 30 hills, 4 to 5 pounds are enough for one acre.

Culture—On the farm, seeds are usually planted in the cornfield. After the last cultivation drop 2 to 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill. Since the vines make a rampant growth. Pumpkins should not be grown in the average small home garden. But where space permits, plant them in hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way and treat like Melons.

Connecticut Field. Also sold as Large Yellow. Is extensively used in the East for field culture and planted in with corn. Grows to good size, varying in shape from nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Rich grain and fine flavor.

Quaker Pie. Oval in shape, tapering toward each end. Color creamy white both inside and out. A valuable pie variety.

Sweet or Sugar. Small, round, productive, fine grain and flavor. Particularly valuable for pumpkin pies "such as mother used to make."

Golden Cushaw. Large size, resembling in shape a winter Crookneck Squash, color golden yellow.

Japanese Pie. Flesh thick and fine grain and sweet, excellent for pie. Seeds curiously marked.

Kentucky Field. Used very largely for canning and for stock feeding. Fruits flat. Very hardy, late variety. Dull orange in color. Weight about 10 pounds.

King of the Mammoth. The largest of the pumpkins. Used for stock and exhibition. Weight runs from 60 to 100 pounds. Bright lemon, mottled with orange. Flesh very hard and firm.

To Grow Big Pumpkins for fair or show purposes, dig a large hole and put a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure in it. Then soak the manure thoroughly and build your hill over the hole. Sow 3 or 4 seeds to the hill, but let only the strongest plants grow, after danger from bugs is past. When a number of fruits have "set," reduce them to two or three of the most promising, permitting finally only the best of them to develop to the end.

Radish

One ounce each of an early and summer sort and one packet of Winter Radishes will furnish an ample supply of crisp roots all season.

Culture—Sow in good rich soil as early in the spring as possible in rows 18 inches apart and thin out the rows so that the early small kinds stand 1 to 2 inches apart, the larger

later sorts 3 to 4 inches apart. For the first supply use early turnip and globe shaped sorts. White Icicle is the best long white radish for the home garden. Use it during June and July. After May 15th, sow seeds of summer sorts like Chartier and Strasburg. After July 1st, sow your winter radish. Keep rows free from weeds and hoe constantly.

The Early Round and Olive-Shaped Sorts

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Forcing. The small, nearly round roots are of brilliant deep red color. They have very small tops when ready for use and can be grown quite close together in the row. Flesh white, crisp and of fine, mild flavor. A great favorite with market gardeners for growing in hotbed or greenhouse.

Early Scarlet Turnip. The small, standard early sort of flat turnip shape. Skin bright scarlet, flesh crisp and tender. In our trial grounds it perfected handsome roots $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter in 28 days from date of planting.

Early Scarlet Globe. In 32 to 35 days from date of planting it makes handsome, slightly elongated roots of about 1 inch in diameter. Skin dark red, thin, flesh pure white and of mild, crisp flavor.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip. The most popular early round radish in the home garden and one of the handsomest in cultivation. When ready for use (about 30 days after sowing seeds) roots average $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, are slightly flattened and have a pronounced white base and root. One of the leading early sorts and deservedly popular in the home garden.

Crimson Giant. Perfects roots about as early as Scarlet Globe and the radishes are of larger size. They stay fit for use a long time until the roots are quite overgrown in size.

French Breakfast. The olive-shaped companion to Scarlet Turnip White Tip. Roots average $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long when "just right." Of symmetrical shape, with bright carmine skin and white root.

Sparkler. Similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tip as to size and maturity. The root is more ball-shaped and the white extends further up on the radish. It is more popular in many markets because of this.

Early White Turnip. A small, quick growing, waxy white, turnip-shaped variety. Has a small top. A very fine variety.



French Breakfast



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Radishes—Continued

Early Long Sorts

Icicle. Perhaps the best general purpose radish in cultivation. The long, slim roots are ready for use soon after the early round sorts mature and remain in crisp condition much longer. When just right for the table, Icicle averages 5 inches long by 1 inch in diameter at the top, gradually tapering toward root end. Skin very thin, flesh brittle and of elegant mild flavor.

Ciuccinatti Market. Long, smooth, slender, uniform roots about 6 to 7 inches long. A fine, deep red color and one of the best of the early long varieties.

Long Bright Scarlet. Grown to good size quickly, perfecting its long, slender roots in about 35 days from date of planting on clay soil, earlier on light loam. Skin brilliant scarlet, thin and smooth. Roots grow about one-third out of ground, hence are easily pulled. A popular favorite with home gardeners throughout the country.

Long Brightest Scarlet White Tip. Also called Cardinal in some sections. It very much resembles Long Bright Scarlet in habit of growth, but has a pronounced white tip or root which starts near center of radish. Should be used up promptly since it gets "pithy" quickly.

The Summer Sorts

While it takes the following sorts longer than the early kinds to reach eatable size, they endure hot weather much better. These may be had in "fit" table condition throughout July and August.

Chartier. When all the early round and long sorts are past prime and get "spongy," Chartier furnishes us crisp, long, smooth roots of good size and splendid, mild quality. Seven to 8 inches long when fully grown, bright rose on upper half of root, blending to pure white toward tip.

White Strasburg. Almost of slender "top" shape, fully developed roots averaging 4 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the top. Skin and flesh pure white. Quality excellent and it remains so for quite a while.

White Stuttgart. The roots are large, 4 inches in diameter very frequently. White flesh, a summer or fall radish.

Vienna or Lady Fingers. Similar to Icicle in many ways, but slimmer in shape, later in maturity and a much better keeping sort. The flesh of both this and the following sort is of firmer texture than that of the early spring radishes.

Winter Radishes

If you like Radishes well enough to want them throughout early fall and winter, you should sow some of the following sort any time between June 1 and middle of July. Store them in the fall like other root crops.

Scarlet China. Roots cylindrical blunt at both ends, skin a bright deep rose. Flesh pure white, firm and crisp. Also called Chinese Rose.

Long Black Spanish. Latest and hardiest of any variety, roots usually 7 to 8 inches long, almost black, white flesh.

Round Black Spanish. Skin black, flesh white, nearly round and sometimes slightly top-shaped.

California Mammoth White. Roots white, 9 to 12 inches long, flesh firm, crisp, pungent and good flavor. Requires a long season as well as favorable soil conditions to do its best.

Salsify

One packet will sow 20 feet of row; one ounce contains enough seeds for 100 feet of drill.

Culture—As early in the spring as the weather permits, sow in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep, with 2 feet of space between the rows. Thin out seedlings to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row and till deeply and often. Dig in the fall and store like carrots, or leave them in the garden and protect them like parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The standard variety from coast to coast. Roots long,

smooth, with creamy white skin. Very popular with market gardeners.

Grow more root crops. Such vegetables as Salsify, described above, and Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, etc., listed elsewhere in this catalog, deserve the increased attention of home gardeners. All are easily grown, if culture directions are followed. The vegetables should be dug or harvested in the fall and may either be stored in sand-boxes in a frost-proof cellar or piled in pits in the field or covered where they grow, to be dug as needed.

Spinach

One packet sows 20 feet of row; one ounce is enough for 150 feet.

Culture—One of the hardiest vegetables, requiring but little care and cultivation, and thriving in a great variety of soils. Sow as early in the spring as the soil can be worked in rows a foot apart. Thin out plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row and they will "stand" longer. Make repeated sowings until June 1st; sow again early in September for fall use and late in September for the following spring. Where weather gets severely cold during the winter, the plants need a slight covering of hay or straw.

Bloodsdaile. The handsome plants are of the savoy-leaved type, beautifully crinkled or "blistered," not unlike the leaves of a Savoy Cabbage. It is the earliest of all spinaches to reach good size. Stands heat remarkably well and remains in fit condition for table longer than most other sorts.

Long Standing. Thick leaf. Plants grow rapidly to good size. They are unusually thick, deep green, usually broad and arrow shaped; sometimes rounded.

Improved Thick Leaved. Grows to larger size than preceding sort without going to seed. A rapid grower with slightly "crumpled" leaves.



Spinach—Continued

Long Season. An excellent second early sort with small plants growing close to the ground. Very dark green, thick, somewhat crumpled leaves. Short fleshy stems. Does not readily crush. Keeps in condition for a long time.

King of Denmark. The leaves are large, rounded, somewhat blistered and deep green. The plants grow vigorously and are ready to use as soon as any kind. Remain in good condition a long time after others have run to seed.

Victoria. More on the order of Bloomsdale, but the foliage is not quite as savoyed. A good sort for the home garden and a profitable market variety.

New Zealand. Quite different from any of the above, making large, spreading plants with many tender, brittle branches, the leaves and tips of which furnish an excellent spinach all summer. A few plants when fully grown will furnish an abundance of "greens."

Squash

One packet will plant 6 to 10 hills, according to variety. One ounce contains enough seeds for from 30 to 60 hills.

Culture—The same general directions given for Cucumbers, Melons and Pumpkins also apply to Squashes. Do not plant until weather is firmly settled.

Early Summer Squashes

These may be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way. For the home garden, where space is limited, they are the most desirable.

Early White Bush. Also known as "Patty Pan" or "Cymbling." Fruits average 5 to 6 inches across by 2½ inches thick through, depending on soil and season. Color creamy white, skin mostly smooth.

Early Yellow Bush. Does not differ materially from above in either size, shape or season of bearing. The skin, however, is of a deep yellow color with light yellow flesh of a rich appearance when cooked.

Golden Custard. A large strain of the Early Yellow Bush Scallop. Fruits are large, flat and the edges are scalloped. The vines are bush. Edible in about 55 days.

Summer Crookneck. Fruits average a foot long with many "warts" on their yellow skin. Very prolific and bears early.

Giant Summer Crookneck. Within a few days as early as old Summer Crookneck and the fruits average much larger, from 15 to 18 inches, and sometimes 2 feet. In general appearance, as to shape and skin, it resembles Summer Crookneck described above.



White Bush

Summer Crookneck

Winter Squashes

The plants of these make a rampant, "vin-ing" growth and should be given ample room for development. They are usually grown in a corner of the cornfield where the vines can spread undisturbedly.

Blue Hubbard. A very large squash of Hubbard shape. Blue gray in color. The shell is very hard and squash keeps a long time.

Vegetable Marrow. The fruits are long, cylindrical and cream colored. A summer variety. Fruits about 15 to 18 inches in length. Very early and prolific.

Delicious. A winter squash, top-shaped, dark green skin. The fruits weigh about 8 pounds and keep well in storage.

Mammoth Chili. The largest of the squashes. Fruits are long and slightly pointed. Bright orange and yellow. Used for stock feeding and exhibition. Often attains a weight of 150 pounds.

Cocozelle or Italian Marrow. Long, cylindrical and tapering at stem end. A summer variety used when immature. Dark green with stripes. Is sliced and fried much as Egg Plant. Fruits weigh about 4 pounds.

Boston Marrow. Fruits of large size, oval in shape, with a perfectly smooth bright skin.

Flesh salmon yellow and of excellent quality. One of the choicest winter squashes for home use.

Fordhook. Fruits are of oblong shape, slightly ridged, and average 8 to 10 inches long. They are blunt at the stem, tapering at the blossom end and average 4 inches in diameter at the thickest point. Skin thin, smooth, yellowish green; flesh straw yellow and of unsurpassed flavor.

Warted Hubbard. The standard winter squash throughout the country. If properly handled, it will keep until spring. Skin deep green, completely covered with "warts" of irregular shape and size. Flesh of rich orange yellow color, fine grained and free from stringiness. Under favorable conditions this sort has yielded as high as 10 tons per acre. Our strain is selected with special care and the strong, vigorous vines will set specimen fruits quite freely.

Golden Hubbard. Very similar in every way to the green Hubbard except that the rind is of a beautiful orange red color and not quite so heavily "warted." The flesh is, perhaps, of even richer flavor than that of the regular Hubbard.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Tomatoes

One packet produces enough plants for the home garden; one ounce contains about 4,000 seeds.

Culture—For early fruits sow seeds early in March in either greenhouse, hotbed or in small, flat boxes in the house. Sow seeds thinly in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, with 4 to 5 inches between the rows and when seedlings are 3 or 4 inches

tall, transplant them in individual little paper pots if you want extra early fruit. Nurse them along until the danger of frost is over. Then set them out in well-manured spots $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. If plants are tall, sink them quite deeply into the soil. This will produce additional roots along the main stalk and the plants will be thriftier and bear more fruit. For best results in the home garden, the plants should be pruned and staked.

The Pink or Purple Sorts

Ace. The first perfectly smooth tomato introduced in this country, about 40 years ago. It is still a dependable stand-by, early, of medium size, bearing its fruit in clusters of 4 and 5. Popular in the South because of its blight resistance.

Globe. One of the newer sorts of unquestionable merit. In season of maturity, it closely rivals June Pink described next. It perfects its first fruits a week to 10 days after that recognized standard for earliness. But the fruits are very much handsomer, being

nearly round, with a skin free of blemish, filled with solid meat. Globe is unusually prolific, fruits are borne in clusters of 4 to 6 and frequently 5 clusters are carried by well developed plants. Of finest table quality.

June Pink. The standard extra early sort in this class, bearing under favorable conditions, its first ripe fruits in 100 days from date seeds are sown. In many points such as character of plant and size and shape of fruit it resembles Sparks Earliana—the earliest of all bright red sorts.

Other Pink or Purple Sorts

Beauty. The standard main crop sort of pink color. It is also quite early, ripening its first fruits within 10 days to two weeks after June Pink. Fruits are borne in clusters of 3 to 5, are of good size, always smooth, with solid meat of fine flavor.

Ponderosa. The well known late standard, bearing the first of its mammoth fruits in three months after seeds are sown. Fruits

measuring 5 inches in diameter and weighing 16 to 18 ounces are frequently found. Solid meat of excellent quality.

Dwarf Champion. The plants make a sturdy, upright growth $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall when fully grown. They need no support except on very rich ground. Fruits average 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, are of flattened globe shape, with solid meat of splendid flavor.

The Early Bright Red or Scarlet Sorts

Spark's Earliana. The standard extra early throughout the country in markets demanding "red" tomatoes. In 100 days from date of planting it matures the first fruits of the crown clusters. Owing to the finely cut foliage and rather open, branching growth of plant, Spark's Earliana perfects the bulk of its crop within a short time, at a time when high prices rule. A great favorite with market gardeners and invaluable for first early in the home garden. Fruits generally smooth, of medium size; of more "acid" flavor and not quite as "meaty" as most later sorts.

Chalk's Early Jewel. A splendid companion to Spark's Earliana which it closely follows in season of ripening. You have to wait a week to 10 days longer for "Chalk's," but you'll get larger, smoother fruits of better (milder) flavor and there will be more of them. One of the heaviest yielding sorts we know of and one of the finest for the home garden. Fruits average 3 inches in diameter, are always smooth, thick through, solid and with few seeds. This is the leader in our home garden.

Main Crop Sorts

Livingston's Stone. For over a quarter of a century this has been the stand-by with home and market gardeners as well as with canners throughout the country. In 120 to 130 days from sowing seeds (depending on soil and climate) Stone will yield its handsome, smooth, heavy fruits in greatest abundance and its producing power keeps up until frost kills the vines. Well-grown fruits average 4 inches in diameter by 3 inches thick through from stem to blossom end. They are unusually solid, seed cavities are small and the flesh is of finest color and unexcelled flavor.

Bonnie Best. A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety. Fruit set in clusters of 3 to 5. Fruits are round, high crowned and of medium size. Similar to John Baer.

John Baer. A medium size, scarlet colored variety. Nearly round. Matures about same time as Chalk's Early Jewel.

Greater Baltimore. Main crop tomato. Scarlet, medium size, smooth and solid. Used extensively by canners. Matures a little before the Stone.



Chalk's Early Jewel



Tomatoes—Continued

Dwarf Stone. In habit of growth it resembles Dwarf Champion among the pink sorts. It is later, however, the fruits average larger and are bright red—not unlike those of "Standard" Stone, hence the name.

Golden Queen. Noted for the particularly mild, sweet flavor, so characteristic of the yellow kinds. Fruits rather small, average 2½ inches in diameter; plants bear freely; fruits are handsome, smooth and solid.

Matchless. An extra choice strain of Livingston's Stone, running, perhaps, even uniformly smoother, more solid and retaining its large size until late in the season. Ripens its first fruits in from 115 to 120 days from date of sowing seeds.

Trophy. One of the oldest varieties and still popular. Grown to good size and is generally smooth. A standard late sort.

Turnips

One packet each of an extra early sort, main crop sort and a Rutabaga furnish enough seeds for the home garden. One ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Culture.—As early in the spring as you can make garden, sow a few 15-foot rows of extra early sorts for early use. Follow this with sowing later, larger growing sorts in June for fall use and in July for winter use. The Rutabagas or Swedish Turnips are by

far the best keeping sorts. Such sorts as Purple Top Strap Leaf and Purple Top White Globe will yield surprising crops if seeds are broadcasted in cornfields at the rate of one pound per acre after the last cultivation. Turnips are also valuable as a second or follow-up crop in the home garden where they may be sown either broadcast or in rows which other vegetables occupied early in the season.

Yellow Fleshed Sorts

Amber Globe. Also called Large Amber Globe. One of the best yellow globe varieties. Usually grown for stock feedings, roots are large, globular, skin clear yellow, except the top, which is tinged with green. Flesh light yellow.

Yellow Globe. Medium size, round, smooth light yellow—flesh crisp and firm, good quality for table, excellent for stock feeding and a good keeper.

Orange Jelly. Also sold as Golden Ball; roots medium size, round, smooth and deep yellow skin. Flesh yellow, delicious flavor, quick growing and an excellent keeper.

Yellow Aberdeen. Also called Purple Top

Yellow Aberdeen. Roots are medium size, round, yellow with purple top, flesh pale yellow; firm, tender and sweet. Grown principally for a late variety on account of its keeping qualities.

Yellow Stone. Roots medium size, globular, skin smooth, pale yellow, flesh crisp and tender; good quality, suitable for table use or stock feeding.

Quality in Turnips is not determined by the color of skin and flesh, but by the soil on which they are grown. Rich, sandy loam will grow uniformly handsomer roots than clay soil, but the latter puts more flavor in the roots.

White Fleshed Sorts

Purple Top Strap Leaf. The best known and most extensively used of any of the varieties. Roots flat, medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grain and tender. For table use should be used when partially grown. For stock feeding allow the roots to mature.

White Egg. Medium size, oval or egg shape, clear white root, flesh white, firm and fine grain, sweet.

Early Snowball. A pure white variety; round, medium size; very fine quality; extra fine.

Purple Top Milan. The earliest of the small white Turnips. Fine grained, tender and very sweet. Roots are round, flattened at top and bottom. White with purple top and very small leaves. Ready in about 40 days.

Purple Top White Globe. Roots are large purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grain and tender. Globular in shape. Good for table use; for stock feeding also. Also sold under the name of Red Top White Globe.

Long White Cow Horn. Clear white roots, except at the top, which is green; roots long

and Carrot-like in form; grows nearly one-half out of the ground. Particularly desirable for stock feeding and also largely used in some sections for table use.

Large White Globe (Strap Leaf). Skin and flesh pure white; firm, sweet and excellent flavor, good size, globular shape.

Early White Flat Dutch. A very early white variety, largely used for the table, especially in the South. Flesh is white; fine grain and sweet. Also largely grown in the North as a field crop.

Grow More Turnips. Besides furnishing many nutritious dishes throughout the winter, both Turnips as well as Rutabagas, described next, are most useful for stock feeding. They furnish a welcome ration for nearly all domestic animals. Where both, Turnips as well as Rutabagas are feed, the former should be used first since the Rutabaga keeps better. While excellent results are obtained when seeds are broadcasted, yet, we find that it pays to grow the crop in rows and cultivate it by thinning and hoeing. The roots will then be of more uniform shape and larger.

Rutabagas

(Also called Swedes or Russian Turnips)

Though of later maturity, Rutabagas have firmer flesh than turnips and are therefore better keepers. While they do not grow as uniformly shapely and they are not as attractive as turnips, the flesh is just as sweet and the cooking qualities just as good. The larger sorts, of which Monarch is the leader, are highly esteemed for stock feeding.

American Purple Top or Improved Long Island. Roots grow quite large, and are of fine quality. Equally valuable for table use or stock feeding. Roots are slightly oblong or nearly globe shape, purplish red above ground and bright yellow below. Flesh yellow, solid, crisp.

White Swede or Russian. Sometimes sold as White Sweet German. Roots are large, nearly globular in shape, color white with a shade of green or bronze at the top—flesh white, firm, sweet and excellent keeper. Very desirable for table use or stock feeding.

Yellow Swede. Roots oblong, red above ground, yellow underneath. Good quality and will keep solid until spring.

Budlong's White Rock. An early Rutabaga. Round, hard and white. Flesh firm and sweet. Good keeper. Equally good for table or stock.

All Rutabagas may be stored in either a cellar or buried in pits in the garden and they will keep well all winter.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Simple Plans for a Home Garden



Any piece of ground that gets a reasonable amount of sunshine each day may become a garden if you are willing to work a little during spare hours. If the soil at your disposal consists of heavy clay, add ashes and manure when digging to make it more friable. Sandy soil that lacks fertility should be manured in hills and seeded and planted in hills. But in most cases, planting in rows, as suggested in our illustrations, will prove most practical.

As early as the ground can be dug, and raked, sow seeds of the earliest and hardest vegetables in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Onion sets can be planted as close as 8 inches apart between rows. But if you want to use a wheel-hoe, the space should be at least 18 inches.

Lettuce, Onions, Radish, Spinach, Carrot and smooth-seeded Peas are usually the seeds to go into the garden first. One or two 15-foot rows,

planted one week apart, will furnish a more constant supply of fresh vegetables than if a large space is planted all at once.

Here is a program that will supply a family of five with fresh vegetables from early in June until frost. Sow one 15-foot row of radish, lettuce and spinach every week from the middle of April to June 1st. Sow five rows of Peas early and five more May 14th. Sow two 15-foot rows of bush beans every other week from May 15th to July 1st. Sow three 15-foot rows of corn every week for five weeks. All the other vegetables smaller sowings may be made according to your fondness of them.

For the convenience of those who desire some help in planning the layout of their garden, we submit three diagrams or plans for different gardens. Select the size that corresponds to yours and then proceed to make a map of your own garden. In other words, plant your garden on paper before the actual planting can be done. Plan your garden and crops as an architect would plan a house.

Radishes	Bush Beans, Green	Carrot
	Podded	Parsnip
Onions	Bush Beans, Wax	
	Podded	
Lettuce	Beets	
Spinach	Peas for late crop	
Early Peas		Tomatoes
	Beans for late	
	crop	
Beets		
Parsley	Swiss Chard	

45 feet

15 feet



Simple Plans for a Home Garden—Continued

Asparagus	Rhubarb	Artichoke	6	ft.	
Parsnip	Salsify	Cucumber	6	ft.	
Peas			4	ft.	
Early Potatoes followed by Celery			4	ft.	
Cabbage and Cauliflower			3	ft.	
Beets			3	ft.	
Lettuce	Winter Radish	Endive	Parsley	2½ ft.	
Onions and early Radish				2½ ft.	
Bush Beans				2½ ft.	
Cabbage				4	ft.
Early Corn and Summer Squash				4	ft.
Tomatoes and Pole Beans				4	ft.
Musk and Water Melon				4	ft.
Winter Squash				6	ft.
Late Corn				8	ft.
				6	ft.

40 feet

Hot Bed		Seed Bed		Asparagus		6 ft.
				Asparagus	Rhubarb	
Parsnips		Salisfy		Chard		18 in.
Early Peas followed by late Cabbage						30 in.
Peas followed by late Celery						30 in.
Beans followed by late Carrots						30 in.
Beans followed by late Turnips						30 in.
Early Cabbage followed by late Beets						30 in.
Carrots						18 in.
Onions						18 in.
Early Potatoes followed by fall Spinach						30 in.
Midseason Potatoes						36 in.
Early Beets						18 in.
Late Potatoes						18 in.
Onion Sets				Tomatoes		36 in.
Lettuce	Radish	Tomatoes		Peppers	Egg Plant	36 in.
		Early Corn				36 in.
Early Spinach				Late Corn		36 in.
Early Turnip		Squash		Cucumbers		36 in.
						24 in.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's Standard Quality Flower Seeds

Flower gardening is one of the most pleasurable and healthful of outdoor recreations, and when one "gardens with seeds," a fascinating interest is engendered that progresses from anticipation with the seed sowing to joyous satisfaction as the plants unfurl their glorious blossoms, reflecting beauty and refinement to their surroundings.

Many of our most beautiful garden flowers are raised from seeds. Considering the ease of culture, the quick results, gorgeous effects and low cost of flower seeds, they should be more extensively employed for garden decoration in this country. In the gardens of Europe, immense quantities of flower seeds are utilized with which an endless variety of happy effects is produced. Annuals attain full growth from seed, flower and die in one year. Biennials grow from seed one year, bloom and die the next, although some varieties bloom annually after the first season, although some varieties will bloom the first season if sown early enough.

Most flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop some care should be taken to make the ground suitable to their needs. The best soil for flowering plants is generally a light, friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to make it porous. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of well rotted manure. Since some varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible. Do not plant when the ground is wet and cold. Cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four times the diameter of the seed. Press the soil firmly over the seed. Plant in rows so that starting plants can be easily seen, thinning out the young plants to prevent crowding, and keep entirely free from weeds.

Aid in Selecting Flower Seeds for Different Purposes

Flowering Garden Annuals

Ageratum
Alyssum, Sweet
Antirrhinum
Asters
Balsam
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Cockscomb
Centaurea
Convolvulus

Cosmos
Dianthus
Dolichos
Eschscholtzia
Helichrysum
Kochia
Marigold
Mignonette
Myosotis
Nasturtium
Petunia

Phlox
Poppy
Portulaca
Rcinus
Salvia
Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Sweet Sultan
Verbena
Zinnia

Hardy Perennials

Aquilegia
Campanula
Coreopsis
Delphinium

Digitalis
Hollyhock
Lupinus
Myosotis

Fansies
Phlox
Pinks
Sweet William

Edging Plants

Ageratum
Alyssum
Candytuft

Marigold
Myosotis
Nasturtium

Petunia
Phlox
Sweet William

Climbing Vines

Canary Bird Vine
Convolvulus Major
Dolichos

Hyacinth Bean
Nasturtium Tall
Sweet Peas

Scarlet Runner
Scarlet Climber
Clematis

Ornamental Foliage Plants

Kochia

Ricinus

Porch Boxes

Ageratum
Asters

Petunia
Phlox

Verbena
Nasturtium

Page's Standard Quality Flower Seeds



Ageratum (Floss Flower). One of the best bedding plants, blooming from early summer until frost. The flowers are not spoiled by rain as are many bedding plants. The bloom is a blue.

Alyssum. Sweet (Benthami Maritimum). Alyssum is considered by many as the best for edging on account of its modest blossoms. The flowers are white and sweet. It begins to bloom early in the season and continues until frost. It is also very effective in masses.

ASTERS (Callistephus Chinensis). One flower that is beloved by all for bedding and for cutting. May be started indoors and transplanted for early bloom. Sow outdoors for late blooms.

Comet Branching Mixture. A midseason collection. Flowers three inches or more in diameter. Petals are broad and recurved. Branching but upright habit. Contains pink, white, blue and red.

Simplex Branching. A strong growing Aster. Blooms late. The blooms are full petaled, large, deep and often double on long stems. This is a superb mixture.

Choice Mixed. Contains the best from selected stock. Large blooms appearing late in August. Often called All Colors Mixed.

White Branching. Midseason. Pure white. Large flowers.

Bachelor's Button (Centaurea Cyanus). A well known, hardy border plant. Called by some "Ragged Sailor," or "Corn Flower." Contains a mixture of blue, purple, white and pink flowers. Blooms from July to late autumn. Often seeds itself so may be used for naturalizing purposes.

Balsam (Impatiens Balsamina). Known also as Lady Slipper. An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest of profusion. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. The plants grow 18 to 24 inches high. Our mixture contains both the single and double flowers.

Calendula (Pot Marigold). A showy free flowering annual. Grows in any good garden soil. Makes a bright spot in the border late in the fall. Is valuable for pot culture.

Calliopsis (Tickseed or Corcopsis). A very graceful border plant, which supplies throughout the summer an abundance of elegant showy flowers, greatly prized for bouquets and vases. They will thrive anywhere. The mixture contains all the desirable sorts and colors.

Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum Peregrinum). A rapid growing summer climbing annual. It grows from 10 to 15 feet high, covering a trellis in a very graceful manner. The charming little canary yellow blossoms bear a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded.

Candytuft (Iberis Sempervirens). A showy branching plant 12 to 15 inches high. It bears in profusion in terminal clusters its beautiful flowers. Often considered indispensable for cutting and is very effective in beds. It is splendid for edging or massing. Flowers range in color from rose, pink to blue.

Canterbury Bell (Campanula Medium). The Cup and Saucer type is unquestionably the finest type of this old-fashioned and much prized plant. The calyx is extra large which gives it the name of Cup and Saucer. Very effective either in the garden or borders. Grows about two feet high and blooms from June through August. Is a perennial and contains blue, pink and white flowers.

Cardinal Climber (Ipomea Quamoclit). A very attractive, strong and rapid growing vine, attaining a height of 25 feet. The leaves are fernlike and the flowers are fiery cardinal red. It blooms from midsummer to frost. The flowers are about 1 inch in diameter and are borne in clusters. It delights in warm sunny spots, and good rich soil.

Cockscomb (Celosia Cristata). Our mixture contains both the crested and feathered varieties. They are an odd and yet picturesque class of plants, having colored foliage and in which innumerable small flowers and seed vessels together form a brilliantly colored mass. Sometimes arranged like plumes and sometimes more dense, being corrugated and frilled at the edge like a Cock's comb. One to two feet in height. A tender annual.

Columbine (Aquilegia). The Columbine is one of the most beautiful hardy perennials, producing graceful spurred flowers on two-foot stems. They are much prized for cut flowers, making a very dainty decoration. They are one of the most important of our early hardy flowers and should be grown in a quantity. They are easy to establish and thrive in almost any situation.

Cosmos (Cosmea). Early Flowering Mixed. None of our autumn flowers are more prized than these graceful and brilliant garden plants. It has a long stem and feathery foliage, and continues to bloom in the fall until freezing weather. The single flowers of white, pink and crimson resemble the single Dahlias. Very effective as a background or for the center of a bed.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis Alpestris). Another old favorite, bearing in profusion in the early spring, and often in the fall, clusters of dainty blue, five petaled blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border but flourishes best in moist shady situations. Is a hardy perennial, but does better if given some protection during the winter. The national flower of Belgium.

Four O'Clock (Mirabilis Jalapa). Marvel of Peru. A very showy plant when used either in groups or planted singly. The flowers, of many varied colors, are produced in great profusion which open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night and usually are closed before noon the next day. The roots may be lifted in the fall and stored like Dahlias and the tubers planted in the spring.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Very showy hardy perennials sending up tall spikes surrounded by long pending bell-shaped flowers, giving the plant a most ornamental appearance. They are excellent for planting in masses, neutralizing on sloping terraces or near shrubbery.

Gourds. These are desirable in places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. The blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With our mixture the fruits are unique, ornamental and often useful. Vines often grow to a height of 20 feet.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's Standard Quality Flower Seeds

Hollyhock (Althaea Rosea). There is no other plant with which gorgeous effects may be attained as with these stately and imposing hardy perennials. Their tall, 6 to 8 feet high, flower stems, surrounded by the double, large, and magnificent blossoms, look like a sky rocket standing in the air. Makes a charming hedge or background. Blooms during August and September in colors of white, red, yellow and salmon.

Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos Lablab). A rapid growing summer climber, bearing large clusters of showy white and purple flowers, followed by ornamental seed pods. Often reaches 30 feet in height.

Kochia (Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush). This highly ornamental annual plant grows quickly from seed sown in the open when trees are coming into leaf. The plants are rounded or globe like in form and branch freely. The stems are clothed with slender, light green leaves. Early in the fall the shoots are thickly set with small bright scarlet flowers, making the bush resemble a burning bush. Two and a half feet in height make these plants excellent as a hedge.

Larkspur (Delphinium). Few plants are so handsome in the garden as the perennial Larkspur. They are valuable for their great variety of shades of color, varying from pale lavender through every shade of blue to deep indigo. They thrive in almost any soil or situation.

Lupin (Lupinus). Beautiful hardy border plants producing tufts of soft green foliage, from which arise in continuous succession the stately spikes of bloom. Two to three feet in height.

Marigold (Tagetis erecta). Late in the summer when many bedding plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color. The Dwarf French Mixed are low bushes covered with small double flowers in all shades of yellow and orange. A hardy annual.

Mignonette (Rosa Odrata). A quick growing annual, highly esteemed for its delicate fragrance. It grows rapidly and produces the largest and finest spikes of blossoms during cool, moist weather. The dense semi-globular heads of flowers are borne on stalks about six inches high making the whole plant about 12 inches high.

MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus Major). Tall Mixed. For covering trellises and fences, which otherwise would be bare and unsightly, no climber is more justly popular. The vines grow quickly to a height of 15 feet and bear profusely funnel-shaped flowers of both brilliant and soft delicate colors.

Japanese Morning Glory (Ipomea Imperialis). Requires a warm situation to do well. The colors run from white through all the shades of blue and red. The flowers are streaked, mottled and bordered in a wonderful fashion. The leaves are ivy-like, some green and some streaked or marbled. A very ornamental vine.

NASTURTIUM. Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom than the Nasturtium, with its shield-shaped leaves and beautiful irregular flowers, with their long spurs and brilliant colored petal. Next to Sweet Peas, these are the most popular flowers grown. They thrive everywhere, even on the poorest soil.

Dwarf Choice Mixed (Tropaeolum Minor). Sometimes called Tom Thumb Mixture. The flowers often measure 3 inches across. The plants are evenly dwarf and often used as borders and porch boxes. Our mixture contains a large variety of solid and variegated colors.

Dwarf Bronze. Burnt bronze color, dark leaved.

Dwarf Empress of India. Very dark leaves, crimson flowers.

Dwarf King Theodore. Velvety red flowers, dark foliage.

Tall Choice Mixed (Tropaeolum Major). For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing over rockwork and the like, nothing can equal the effect produced by this trailing variety, in the marvelous quantities of bloom, borne from early summer until cut down by frost. The ease of culture and luxuriant growth render this mixture worthy of great popularity.

Tall Giant of Battles. Sulphur yellow, blotched red.

Tall King Theodore. Very deep crimson.

PANSY (Viola or Heart's Ease). Pansies are well known for bedding and borders. Pansies are biennials and really do better the second year than the first when sown from seed.

Fine Mixed. A special mixture in a wide range of colors, shades and markings.

Giant Flowering (Trimardeau). A French variety of the Giant Odier type with very large and beautiful colored flowers. Large and of brilliant colors. About six inches high.

PETUNIA. The common Petunia is too well known to need description. It grows readily from seed and is unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them a popular hardy annual.

Choice Mixed. An excellent variety of markings, including white stripes and shades of rose, red and purple.

Large Flowering Mixed or Special Mixed. Vigorous plants and very large flowers, some striped, others self-colored.

Phlox. For beds and massing our Choice Mixture cannot be surpassed. They produce immense trusses of large brilliant flowers of numerous hues throughout the season. One and one-half feet high. The colors range from white to deep purple or crimson, thus making a bed of Phlox a dazzling sight.

Pinks (Dianthus Chinenis). This is one of the best and most useful of all flowering plants, unsurpassed in brilliancy and effect either in beds or borders. They blossom freely the whole summer. The flowers are rich in hue and very large and double.

POPPIES, California (Eschscholtzia). The California Poppy is numbered among our most beautiful and popular annuals. It is very attractive as an edging because of its bluish foliage. They stand considerable cold and bloom after the first frosts. Height 10 to 20 inches. White, yellow and orange colors in the mixture.

Shirley (Papaver Rhoas). The well known annual mixed. A magnificent variety, producing through a long season flowers of charmingly delicate colors, ranging through white, pink and rose to bright scarlet.

Scarlet Tulip (Papaver Glaucum). Large tulip-shaped flowers of dazzling scarlet. Similar in many respects to the Flander's Poppy of war time fame.

Page's Standard Quality Flower Seeds



Iceland Poppy (*Papaver Nudicaule*). While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first season, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green fernlike foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high. The brilliant flowers are borne in endless profusion, being most useful for cutting. If the seed pods are picked off, they will continue to flower the entire season. They remain ever green throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring.

Portulacca (Moss Rose). There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many hued, highly colored annual flowers. In bloom all summer until frost. The glossy cup-shaped flowers, about one inch across, range through many shades of red, white, pink and orange. Will stand any amount of dry weather. About six inches in height.

Ricinus (Castor-Oil Bean). One of the best ornamental-leaved plants. The large, handsome leaves and stems, bright green to dark red, make a very effective, tropical appearance on a lawn or for the center of beds. An annual growing about 10 feet high. Our mixture is one of the best.

Salvia (Scarlet Sage). Under our hot summer sun this flame-colored beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant. Two and one-half feet high.

Shasta Daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Hybridum*). A splendid hardy perennial variety with flowers rarely less than 5 inches across, of the purest glistening white. Broad overlapping petals. Long strong stems. Originated by Luther Burbank.

Snap Dragon (*Antirrhinum*). For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match Snap Dragons. The flowers are of very large size, very fragrant and are produced on immense long spikes. They are well adapted for cut flowers. Easily raised from seed in any rich sunny bed. They are really biennials. We offer a very Choice Mixture of the tall varieties.

Strawflower (*Helichrysum Monstrosum*). The Everlastings or Strawflowers have become popular again. Winter bouquets of your own growing make attractive presents, besides supplying brightness in the home during the winter when flowers are scarce. The drying is very simple. Cut before fully expanded, bunch and hang in a warm, dark, dry room. They will be thoroughly dry in about 10 days. Our mixture contains flowers of many shades and hues.

Sunflower (*Helianthus Chrysanthemum*). The grandest of all double Sunflowers. Grows 7 feet high. Perfectly double. The color is the brightest golden yellow. The flowers are so perfect in form that they resemble very double *Chrysanthemum* flowered Asters borne on long stems.

SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus Odoratus*). No garden is too small for a row of Sweet Peas and no estate, however extensive or magnificent, should fail to include this most popular flower. Its long blooming season usually extends from early summer until very hot dry weather. No climber equals it for cutting, either for use in bouquets or for table decoration. There are two general classes for out-

door planting. The more generally known is the *Grandiflora* or Eckford type. These, owing to their vigor of growth, their freedom of blooming and extremely wide range of colors, are well suited for most conditions of growth and location. The Spencers are exceptionally large in size and the effect remarkably graceful and attractive. The plants are of vigorous growth and remain in bloom longer than the *Grandiflora* types. The Spencers are decidedly shy seeders, hence the price will doubtless always be higher than the Eckford type.

Eckford Mixed contains a correct proportion of various shades and bright colors.

America. Red and white.

Black Knight. Dark claret.

Dorothy Eckford. White.

Emily Henderson. White.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Primrose.

Janett Scott. Pink.

King Edward VII. Scarlet.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Lavender.

Lord Nelson. Blue.

Mrs. Walter Wright. Rose purple.

Prima Donna. Pink.

Othello. Maroon.

Queen Alexander. Red.

Flora Norton. Blue.

Celebrated Beauty Collection contains the best of the standard varieties as well as a liberal amount of Spencer types.

Large Flowering Mixture is an especially fine mixture because it contains many of the largest flowering *Grandifloras*.

Spencer Mixed is an unsurpassable mixture. It is composed exclusively of Giant Spencer varieties, blended in proportions of bright colors.

Supreme or Superb Spencer Mixed is made up from the named Spencer varieties and is the best mixture that can be made.

Asta Ohn. Lavender and pink.

Constance Hinton. White.

Countess. Pink.

Elsie Herbert. Cream.

King Edward. Red.

Primrose. Yellow.

Sweet Sultan (*Centaurea Imperialis*). A hardy annual of very easy culture. The flowers are thistlelike in form and are deliciously fragrant. It flowers freely all the season and is unrivaled for cutting, lasting several days in water. The colors vary from white and yellow through reds and blues. They are of strong bushy form, two or three feet high.

Sweet William (*Dianthus Barbatas*). An old and popular flower, producing a splendid effect in beds, mixed flowers and shrubby borders. Flowers borne in heads or clusters, about 18 inches high. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. Is a hardy perennial.

Verbena. A free flowering, hardy annual of low spreading growth. Flowers of the most brilliant colors, produced continually through the summer to late autumn. Suitable for massing borders and boxes. Colors run from white to deep purple.

Zinnia (Youth and Old Age). A coarse but very showy annual. The flowers are large and often double, in brilliant colors, produced in great profusion. They are much used for bedding and are suitable for borders and cutting.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Page's High-Bred Seed Corn

By furnishing our customers the very highest grade of seed corn it is possible to grow, we have within the last few years built up the largest trade on strictly high-bred seed corn of any seedsmen in the Eastern States. Our reputation on high-bred seed corn is so well established that very often dealers will offer so-called seed corn at a very much lower price, claiming it to be "just as good as Page's."

Good seed corn cannot be sold cheaply and it is poor economy to save on the price of seed corn. We exercise every precaution to have our stocks just as good as care in growing and selecting, recleaning, drying and testing can make them. All our stocks are tested three times—for vitality, moisture and purity. This is the nearest approach to crop insurance which we can offer our customers.

Ask your Dealer for Prices.

Early Dent Varieties

Page's Early Marvel

A dent variety, excellent for silage purposes in all sections where a short growing season prevails, as it easily reaches the glazed state in 90 days from planting. This variety is the result of selection with the aim of producing a heavy growth of stalk and foliage without a sacrifice of earliness. As a silage corn, it produces from 20 to 30 tons to the acre and as a husking corn it yields as high as 175 bushels per acre. Ears are 10 to 14 inches long with 12 to 16 rows of red and yellow kernels. The grain appears mixed due to the fact that the variety is a hybrid type.

Thepage Early Dent. A combination of yellow and a dent variety produced on both red and white cobs, and is well adapted for ensilage purposes in sections of high elevations and short seasons. It has often been said that an early corn is not a profitable crop for ensilage, because quantity of stalks and foliage is sacrificed in securing an early maturing grain. This objection has been overcome in "Thepage Early Dent," which is grown in the mountainous districts of the East, where soil altitude and climatic conditions are similar to many other sections where corn is grown. In localities where "Thepage Early Dent" has been grown in competition with other varieties it is recognized as a wonderful corn for ensilage. The best corn for ensilage is the variety that will produce the most grain, the greatest amount of fodder per acre, and still be early enough to reach the dough stage before cut by frost. "Thepage Early Dent" meets all these requirements. See cut of this variety.

Early Mastodon. One of the early dent varieties, being considerably earlier than Leaming, Pride of the North or Iowa Gold Mine or other similar varieties. Stalks are good size, usually bearing 3 to 4 ears, which average 9 to 13 inches long. Early Mastodon is the result of scientific breeding, White Cap Yellow Dent and an extra early yellow Dent sort being used in its production by cross-fertilization. From the former it inherits large yielding qualities and its dependability under widely varied conditions of soil and climate. Its earliness comes from the other of the two parent sorts. Under favorable conditions it has yielded as high as 223 bushels of shelled corn per acre in New York State. Its many desirable qualities cause it to be sold as a novelty under many different names at a high price by some dealers.

Smoky Dent. This is one of the very earliest Dents in cultivation. It is fully 10 days earlier than the Early Canada Flint, maturing in 75 to 80 days in all the Northern States. It grows strong and rapidly, produces 7 to 8 foot stalks, bearing generally 2 ears, 8 to 10 inches long. The ears have 12 to 16 rows of smoky red kernels. By test this variety has produced 100 bushels to the acre.

Page's Early Triumph. First introduced by us in the East several years ago and almost without exception has proven satisfactory. It is early, medium size stalk, producing ears of medium size, grain good size, bright yellow. It is a very distinct variety and might be called either a flint or a dent, as it partakes of the characteristics of both. Kernels are broad and the same shape as the flint varieties, but have the indentation on the top, similar to a dent variety. Many excellent crops of corn have been harvested of this variety as far north as the St. Lawrence river and we consider it one of the best varieties.



Sample Stalks



Page's High Bred Seed Corn Early Dent Varieties—Continued

Luce's Favorite (Northern Grown). A hybrid variety sold and known under this name in some sections. Stalks grow from 10 to 12 feet tall, are rather slender and well covered with dark green foliage. Ears 10 to 12 inches long, slender, tapering, holding 8 to 12 rows of broad, flint shaped, with a dent on top, bright yellow kernels. It is about two weeks later than our Early Triumph. Mostly used for en-

silage, as it is hardly early enough to grow for husking in the Northern States.

Superior White Pearl. We consider this variety to be the earliest pure white Dent on the market today. It is a popular variety with the farmer who desires an extra early dent corn, especially where the season is short. The stalks are large with good sized ears, well filled with pure white kernels.

The Medium Early Dent Varieties

Sibley's Pride of North. Originated in Iowa about 20 years ago. At that time it was considered the earliest of the dent varieties, but since then several other varieties have been brought out which are much earlier. Stalks are strong and vigorous, with dark heavy foliage and a deep heavy root, enabling it to withstand drought to a wonderful degree. Large stalks, producing one large well-developed ear and oftentimes two ears to a stalk. Ears 12 to 20 rows, grain light yellow and very small cob, usually from 10 to 15 days earlier than Leaming. Many people think Pride of the North and Leaming are the same, for the reason that many dealers sell the same variety of corn under the two names. There is a good deal of difference between Pride of the North and Leaming, not only in the size of the stalk and ears and grains, but also in the time of maturity.

Golden Ensilage. This variety has proven to have great merit as an ensilage corn. Stalks grow 8 to 10 feet high, with a wonderful root development which will resist wind and drought. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long and contain 12 to 14 rows of kernels on a white or sometimes a red cob. The color of the kernel is not always distinct. It often appears mixed. It is similar to our West Branch in appearance, but much yellower.

Page's 90-Day Golden Dent. This is a special variety of corn that was produced by a farmer in the west by careful selection and breeding, and so far as we know no one has ever grown this variety of corn except this farmer, who originated it and those to whom we furnished seed stock. We know that all stock of this variety of corn that is grown comes to us, and as we do not sell this to other seedsmen or jobbers, the true genuine 90-Day Golden Dent can only be obtained from us. It is not an exceedingly early variety, but matures about the same time as Page's Iowa Gold Mine and in the northern section will require a very favorable season for it to reach maturity. It is particularly valuable for fodder or ensilage purposes. Stalks grow to good size, producing a good number of large, handsome ears, well filled with kernels that are a peculiar golden bronze in color, unlike any other variety we have ever seen. This peculiar color seems to vary more or less with the season, as some seasons the kernels are a very decided bronze color, while others they are more on the yellow.

Lake Erie Dent. A very popular variety in some sections. Stalks are large and well covered with foliage. Ears good size, 12 to 20 rows. Grain good size, yellow. A little earlier than Pride of the North.

White Cap Yellow Dent. It is claimed that this variety will grow more bushels to the acre, particularly on poor or thin land, than almost any other variety. It is claimed by some dealers that it combines more genuine merit for all soils and climates than any other variety. Ears are good size, well filled with good sized grain, the outside or top of which is capped with white, and the lower part of the corn yellow. This particular white capping of the kernel gives the corn its name.

Page's Iowa Gold Mine. We believe we were the first ones to introduce this in the east. Medium early, maturing about the same time as True Pride of the North, and in many ways we consider it a superior variety. Stalks grow good size, well covered with foliage, ears medium to good size, well filled with bright golden yellow grain. In fact the color of the grain suggested its name. Cob is very small and 70 pounds of ears will usually shell out from 61 to 62 pounds of shelled corn. We consider it a first-class variety for the silo.

Page's Perfect Ensilage. An early dent corn introduced by us in 1901, which has proven itself well adapted to those localities where the season is short. Grain is long, dark golden yellow in color, closely set on small dark red cob. It will not give as large a tonnage per acre as many other varieties.

Champion White Pearl. Quite largely used in Northern New York. It is prolific, medium early, ears good size, grain deep and wide; pure white. It is largely grown in the Southern States.

Bloody Butcher. Very little known or used in the East. Very largely used in the Southern States. The type is not firmly fixed. Color: many different shades of red and yellow. We can see no good reason for not using this variety in the East.

Early Michigan. Not a distinct variety as it is well known and used under another name. As this variety of corn, under this name, is used in only a very few sections, we do not think a description necessary.

Southern Eureka. True Eureka or Virginia Eureka has been found to be a little too late in most of our Northern States. Southern Eureka is similar in all respects to the Virginia Eureka, but is nearly two weeks earlier in development. The yield is less than Virginia Eureka because the growth of stalk and foliage is not as large, but it will produce ears in the milk stage in time for silo filling.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Late Dent Varieties

Page's Improved Leaming. This variety was originated by a Mr. Leaming of Ohio, and at once became a very popular and well known variety. It is probably more largely used in the East than any other variety for ensilage or fodder purposes. Stalks grow to very good size, 9 to 12 feet, and produce ears 9 to 11 inches long, containing from 16 to 21 rows of dark golden yellow grains. It is a late variety and will not mature in the Northern States unless the season is very favorable. In this strain, however, it has been our aim to increase earliness, by selection of ears, without shortening the growth of stalk. It is much earlier than many sorts offered as Leaming and is early enough to make it very valuable as an ensilage corn.

Page's Hundred Day Bristol. This is one of the most prolific varieties of early dent corn. It does well on nearly all types of soil, producing abundant growth and long ears. There are 10 to 14 well filled rows of yellowish straw-colored kernels, white capped and dented, on a white cob. Because of its fine growth and hardness, it is an excellent ensilage variety, producing as high as 30 tons to the acre.

Reid's Yellow Dent. Without doubt more largely used in the corn-growing belt than any two or three other varieties of yellow corn combined. Ears are large and of uniform rows; very close together. Stalks grow to good height and leafy. Matures about the time of Improved Leaming.

Page's West Branch. A farmer in northern Pennsylvania found that he did not have enough seed corn for planting. He obtained a supply not knowing anything about the corn or what it was. It grew well, and produced an excellent crop of well-matured corn early in the fall. Seed was selected and again grown the following season, with even better results than the preceding year. Neighbors seeing the crop, obtained seed, and now in that section hardly a bushel of any other variety is used. Thus a new variety was started, and by selection, climatic conditions, and soil, a hybrid variety of corn has been produced that is, we believe, very valuable. Learning of this corn, the excellent crops it produced, we contracted with the growers and obtained a few thousand bushels, and named the variety West Branch. It has yielded as high as twenty tons of ensilage to the acre, and as high as two hundred bushels of ears. The ears are large, ten to twelve inches long, about eight inches in circumference, containing ten to twelve rows of deep golden grains, sometimes having a decided reddish cast and sometimes white capped. The stalks are very large and heavy, and full of foliage.

Page's "Fullsilo." Introduced by us comparatively few years ago and has become very popular wherever given a trial. It grows very large, and while it is too late to depend on for husking, yet is early enough any ordinary season for the silo. It will give a large tonnage and good amount of ears, thus making it a first-class ensilage corn. Kernel is deep, bright yellow, cob small.

Red Cob Ensilage. Largely used in dairy sections of the East. It is sweet, tender, juicy, and will produce a large crop of corn for the silo. Ears large, grain white, cob red.

Page's Cuban Giant. Introduced by us in the East several years ago and, notwithstanding the fact that several new varieties have been brought out since that time, it still continues to be a popular variety. It is a very large variety, stalks large, heavy foliage and dense, and will produce an immense tonnage per acre. It is later than any of the preceding varieties, and in the North the ears will not usually mature, but in an ordinary season will be in a

fit condition for cutting for silo purposes before frost. We have seen fields of this variety of corn that would average 16 feet high and many of the stalks being even higher than this, and although stalks are very large, they contain enough sugar so when finely cut up and put in silo, stock will readily eat them. Ears are large. Kernels very large and broad; pure white.

Lancaster Sure Crop. This is an excellent ensilage corn which will fill the silo, producing an abundance of green fodder and large ears. It develops early, readily withstanding drought. There are 10 to 14 rows of orange-yellow kernels with slightly paler cap. The cob is red. It would be difficult to find a variety more adapted to general culture which would equal Lancaster Sure Crop in yield.

Early Eureka. In some sections, Eureka (that is, the Virginia grown or True Eureka) seems to be too late for general use. Hence there has sprung up a demand for a large growing, white corn, that was earlier. To supply this demand we have introduced a type that is at least three weeks earlier than our Virginia Grown Eureka. It does not grow as large, nor produce as many ears as the Virginia Eureka, yet it will produce a large tonnage. In many ways it is very similar to the late type, and we can recommend it to the trade.

Golden Beauty. It is the largest and handsomest yellow corn we have ever seen. The ears are bright golden yellow, the grains are of a remarkable size and completely fill the cob. The cobs are usually small. The richness of color and fine quality makes it very superior for grinding. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear. The stalks grow 8 feet in height.

Page's West Branch Sweepstakes. This variety is noted for its characteristics of earliness and productiveness and for its adaptation to soil and climate. The stalks are large, 12 to 15 feet high with heavy foliage and large ears. It produces 20 to 30 tons of ensilage to the acre. The grains are red and yellow with a tendency to a greater percentage of red kernels. This corn will produce in 90 to 100 days a corn near to the glazed state which most dairymen concede to be the ideal stage for good ensilage of the greatest feeding value.

Page's High-Bred Strain of Genuine Eureka. This variety of corn has been advertised very largely for the past few years and many extravagant claims made for it. It is a variety that originated in the South years ago by the crossing of two varieties and by breeding. There is only a very limited section in the South that grows the genuine Eureka corn and therefore the amount of seed that can be furnished is rather limited, and that has induced some dealers to offer a variety of corn, which they call Eureka, as the genuine Eureka. The seed we offer, we buy and contract direct with the farmers who grow it in the only section in the South which produces the genuine Eureka Corn. Our own men see to the selecting, sorting and shipping and so we know we have the genuine Eureka corn. It is claimed this variety will produce more tonnage per acre than any other variety of corn grown. We do know it will produce a very large tonnage and make a most excellent fodder or ensilage variety. Ears are very large, with large, clear white, almost transparent grain, smooth on top, except the indentation on top which is characteristic of all dent varieties. Foliage almost tropical in its growth, very dark green. For those wishing a variety of corn that will produce immense tonnage per acre, we would recommend this variety.

Note: Be sure to insist on Page's Strain of Genuine Eureka, to get largest tonnage per acre.



Page's High Bred Seed Corn Late Dent Varieties—Continued

Southern White. A large growing white dent variety. Originally grown only in the South, but now grown for husking as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania. In other northern states it is largely grown for ensilage and green fodder. It will produce a large crop and usually the ears are about in the milk stage the early part of September. It is too late for general field planting and too late to allow for any great development of grain. The fodder grows strong and vigorous, is sweet and tender and an excellent sort for cultivating green for pasture foddering. It is an old variety and considered one of the best White Dent Corns for feeding purposes.

Page's Pride of York. This corn has an excellent growth and matures grain early in the fall in Pennsylvania and southern New York. In northern New York it will mature the grain if the frosts are late. Stalks are large and heavy, ears 8 to 10 inches long with 10 to 12 rows of broad yellow kernels. The grain resembles that of the True Eureka in many respects, except for color. The variety is excellent for the silo as it will average over 20 tons of green fodder to the acre.

Blue Ridge Ensilage. A very large, late variety of southern white dent corn, given this name on account of the section in which most of the seed is produced. Stalks very large, 16 to 20 feet tall, well covered with large, almost tropical foliage. Ears are very large, grain large, broad, pure white. Valuable in the North only for ensilage and green fodder, as it will not mature north of Maryland.

Northwestern Red Dent. This variety is in a class by itself, both as to appearances and earliness. It is a cross between a red flint and a white dent. Under ordinary conditions this variety will mature in 85 to 90 days, yielding 60 to 80 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. The ears are good size, 7 to 9 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of kernels. The stalks average 7 to 8 feet, the ears being borne 3 to 4 feet from the ground. As a silo corn the Northwestern Red Dent is very desirable. We can recommend it for northern sections or for late planting, both because of the heavy yield and its extreme earliness.

Hall's Golden Nugget. A most valuable sort of recent introduction and unquestionably the largest and most prolific yellow flint corn grown. Ears 12 to 14 inches long, 8 rowed. Kernels very large. It will outyield any other variety of flint corn. Over 90 bushels of shelled corn have been grown to the acre. Will mature in a normal season in New York State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and some portions of New Hampshire and Vermont.

Page's Mammoth Yellow Flint. This is the most productive flint variety used as an ensilage corn. Stalks grown 10 to 12 feet high with an abundance of foliage and two or three large ears to the stalk. The yellow grain is typical of the flint varieties. The real feeding value of the ensilage is to be found in the ear which represents 63% of the digestible food in the corn plant, and 90% of the oil is in the germ. It reaches maturity during any ordinary season and easily produces over 20 tons of ensilage to the acre.

Flint Varieties

Longfellow Flint. A very popular variety of early yellow flint corn. Ears are of unusual length, usually measuring from 12 to 15 inches long. Cob is small, kernel plump, set close together, filling the cob from butt to tip. It is an early variety and will ripen almost any season in any of the Northern states. You need not fear any early frosts for this variety will be ripe and hard before Jack Frost makes his appearance.

Early Yellow Canada Flint. The earliest yellow flint corn known. This variety of corn can be grown as far north as any variety we know of, and thousands of acres are grown to maturity in Canada. Ears are rather short, cob medium size, kernels small and shallow, so ears dry out quickly. It will not yield as many bushels to the acre as Longfellow Flint or Sanford White Flint, yet is very prolific and for those who wish an extra early variety of Yellow Flint Corn we know of none better.

Pennsylvania Yellow Flint. A yellow flint variety of corn, grown in a certain section of Pennsylvania for many years. Type seems to be firmly fixed, making it a distinct variety. Quite largely used in the Eastern states for husking. Ears large, grain much larger than the ordinary Yellow Flint varieties, cob small.

Schoharie County Flint. A well known and popular variety of yellow flint corn developed in Schoharie County, New York. It is early enough to mature throughout nearly the whole of the Northern States. It is used to some ex-

tent as an early silage corn where the growing season is very short. Good size stalks are produced with an abundance of foliage. On our trial field it has produced 17 tons of green fodder to the acre.

Eight Row Yellow Flint. This is practically the same as Early Yellow Canada, but grows under a different name in different localities. We are able to offer seed that is grown for us in New York State.

Sanford White Flint. The most popular variety of white flint corn grown. It is very largely used in northern New York and the New England States. We consider it the very best white flint corn grown. In many respects it resembles Long Yellow Flint, except in color, as it is white instead of yellow. Ears are long and slender, grain rather small and the cob usually filled from end to end. It is a prolific variety, often producing two to three ears to a stalk.

King Philip. An extra early, prolific, red flint variety. Ears long, eight rowed.

Note: There is no doubt but what most of the varieties of Flint corn are earlier than any of the Dent varieties, with the possible exception of two varieties. If you wish to grow corn for the matured corn only and live in any of the Northern States, it is much safer to plant some Flint variety. A great many farmers use the Flint varieties for the silos as they get more ears to the same amount of fodder than from the Dent varieties.



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

Other Field Seeds

Through our dealers we are now in a position to supply seeds of nearly all standard varieties of Small Grains, Grasses, Clovers as well as Forage Crops at money-saving prices. Buying Page's Standard Quality Seeds through your dealer enables you to examine the seeds before you buy. This is an advantage which will appeal to all cautious buyers. We do not ask you to take our word for anything—just go to your dealer and ask him to show you what you need. If he does not have it, he will gladly order it for you. If not, write us and we shall see that you are supplied.

SEED OATS—"Marvel." A variety we placed on the market a few years ago and found to be well adapted to the climate of our northern country. The grains are large, thick and plump (nearly all meat) with a little fiber. Average weight, 40 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel. The hulls are exceedingly thin and brittle, often being broken in handling, giving the oats the appearance of having been clipped. They are borne on stiff straws in upright bushy heads. The growth is of a "tree form" with a remarkable root development, enabling them to resist drought better than most other sorts, and less liable to rust.

On account of the superior quality of Marvel Oats it is not necessary to sow as many to the acre as of ordinary kinds. The gain of a few bushels to the acre will more than make up the difference in the cost of the seed. Light-weight, run-out seed may be found everywhere. Discard such this year.

Sudan Grass. If left to mature this "grass" grows 5 to 6 feet tall. It is said to be one of the best ensilage crops known. It succeeds well on dry soil where Millet would not amount to anything. Sow the seed the same time as you do corn. All animals eat it readily.

Buckwheat, Silver Hull. Is easily raised and makes a profitable crop on poor land. Is often used as a cover crop. Makes excellent flour.

Spring Vetch. Similar to Hairy or Winter Vetch. A trailing plant of the peas family. Makes excellent hay, but is often used as a cover crop.

Winter Rye. The variety used for all fall planting and is the old standard strain.

Spring Rye. Rye is used as a catch crop, a soiling crop, as fodder, for straw and grain. It is one of the best for a green manure crop. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre.

Barley, Two or Six Rowed. Barley is used for feeding and for its straw. It yields well and is very hardy. Sow as you would for rye.

Japanese Millet. Great for green fodder, hay or ensilage. One of the most valuable of forage plant. The leaves are larger than those of either Hungarian or Common Millet. If planted in early June, it will be ready for cutting in July. If planted by the middle of May, it can be cut three times in the season for fodder. The stalks are sweeter than the Sweet Corn stalks. It is readily eaten by cattle and

horses. The yield is 20 or more tons to the acre. It will grow on most any soil. Sow at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

Soy Beans. A great soil improver and an immense producer of highly nutritious forage. Thrives well in hot and dry weather. Sow broadcast one-half bushel to the acre.

Rape—Dwarf Essex. Under favorable conditions Rape is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing. Is a fine fattening feed. Sow in drills at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre.

Sunflower—Mammoth Russian. Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm, in hills four feet apart each way. Three pounds will plant one acre.

Canada Field Peas. For the northern states there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas. Whether for fodder, in mixture with oats or sown alone, there is no crop that can be so strongly recommended. The Marrowfat and Canada Field Peas are valuable for early spring sowing. They are very hardy, and not easily injured by late frosts. Sown alone for fodder or in combination with oats for hay, or as crop to plow under for green manure they are unsurpassed. When sown alone sow at the rate of 3 bushels to the acre.



Millets



Grasses and Clovers

While we do not maintain a large Grass or Clover Seed department, we do handle the common grasses that go to make up lawns and meadows. The varieties named below are of fine quality and are the same as we use in our Lawn Grass Mixtures. Our aim is to have as little chaff and foreign matter in our grasses as we can. It will be found that our seed will rank high in purity and germination, thus

bringing them in the class of Page's Standard Quality Seeds.

To have a good lawn use the best seed you can procure. Our mixtures have been prepared with care for all soils and conditions. If your lawn needs a special kind of grass, it is better to buy that variety, rather than to try and find a mixture which contains it.

Canada Blue Grass (*Poa Compressa*). A suitable grass for hard, dry soils. Excellent for rooting on steep places. Sow 42 pounds to the acre.

Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*). Invaluable for permanent pastures, as it forms a compact sward and remains bright and green throughout the season. For this reason also it makes a good lawn grass. Sow 60 pounds to the acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa partensis*). Used in all lawn grass mixtures, as it adapts itself to a large range of soils. It is slow to start, but forms a very thick turf of even growth. Sow 60 pounds to the acre.

Red Top (*Agrostis palustris*). Succeeds on a great variety of soils. Grows slowly the first year but improves with age. Very valuable in mixtures for Lawn, Meadow or Pasture. Sow 20 pounds to the acre.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*). One of the finest annual grasses. Very robust. Its chief characteristic is that it starts very quickly, thus occupying the ground to the exclusion of weeds and furnishes a lawn while other grasses are getting started. Sow 60 pounds to the acre.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). One of the most popular grasses. Will make a fine stand the first year. Used in mixtures for its quick growth. Sow 40 pounds to the acre.

White Dutch Clover. A very hardy, creeping perennial adapted to most soils. It takes root at the steam joints, so multiplying goes on indefinitely. Used for lawns as it forms a dense sward. The roots extend deep into the ground so stands drought very well. Sow 8 pounds to the acre.

Some Rules for Lawn Making

1. Have a good soil. A lawn will not do well on a poor soil. Make the soil as good as you can.
2. Sow the seed in the early fall or mid-spring. Grass loves cool weather.
3. Dig out all weeds as they appear.

4. Fertilize the lawn. This can be done in late fall or very early spring to the best advantage.

5. Watering is the life of a lawn. It must have a thorough soaking once in a while.

Lawn Grass Mixtures

Page's Greene Park Mixture. Produces a permanent thick and velvety turf. It contains the best grasses for the best results. A lawn sown with Page's Greene Park Mixture will retain its beautiful appearance throughout the summer and fall.

Page's Good Mixed. A slightly cheaper grade and does not contain the fine grasses that Page's Greene Park does. It is, however, a very fine mixture and will give very satisfactory results. We recommend it to you for ordinary use.

Page's Shady Park Mixture. It is very hard to have a good lawn where it is shady. Special grasses must be used. Our mixture is composed of grasses that will do well in shady spots and under trees.

As stated, our Mixtures contain only clean, heavy seed of the highest purity and vitality. These grasses will form a deep green sod. Sow at rate of 10 pounds to 400 square feet.



Useful Information

Names of Vegetables

Botanical Name	English	French	German	Polish	Scandinavian	Italian	Spanish
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Beans—Green	Hariscots	Bohnen	Fasola	Boenner	Fagioli	Esparrago
<i>Phaseolus linatus</i>	Lima						
<i>Beta Vulgaris</i>	Beet	Betterave	Rube	Buraki	Roldbude	Barbabetola	Remolacha
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var <i>capitata</i>	Cabbage	Chou	Kopfkohl	Kapusta	Kaal	Cacolo Cappuccia	Colrepello
<i>Daucus Carota</i>	Carrot	Carrotte	Carotten	Marchew	Gulerod Kanotter	Carota	Zanahoria
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var <i>botrytis</i>	Cauliflower	Choufleur	Blumenkohl	Kalafory	Blomkaal	Carolofiore	Coliflor
<i>Apium Graveolens</i>	Celery	Celeri	Sellerie	Selery	Selleri	Sedano	Apio
<i>Zea Mays</i> var <i>saccarata</i>	Corn	Mais	Mais	Kukurydza	Mais	Mais	Maiz
<i>Cucumis Sativus</i>	Cucumber	Concombre	Gurken	Ogorek	Agurk	Cetriolo	Cohombro
<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Egg Plant	Aubergine	Eierpflanze	Gruszka	Egplante	Petronciano	Berengena
<i>Cichorium Endivia</i>	Endive	Chicoree	Endivien	Endyvia	Endivie	Endiva	Endiva
<i>Lactuca Sativa</i>	Lettuce	Laitue	Salad	Salata	Salat	Lattuga	Lechuga
<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	Musk Melon	Melon	Melone	Melon	Melon	Popove	Melon
<i>Citrullus Vulgaris</i>	Water Melon	Melon D'eau	Wasser Melone	Melon Wodney	Vandmelon	Melone d'aqua	Sandia
<i>Allium Cepa</i>	Onion	Ognon	Zwiebel	Cebula	Roedloeg	Cipollo	Cebolia
<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Pumpkin	Potiron	Melonen Kurbiss	Bania	Graeskar	Zucca	Calabaza Totanera
<i>Pisum Sativum</i>	Peas	Pois	Erbsen	Groch	Erter	Posello	Guisante
<i>Capsicum</i>	Pepper	Piment	Pfeffer	Pieprz	Spansk Peper	Peperone	Pimiento
<i>Pastinaca Sativa</i>	Parsnip	Panaïs	Pastinake	Pasternak	Persille	Pastinaca	Chirivia
<i>Raphanus Sativus</i>	Radish	Radis	Radies	Rzodkiew	Reddik Radis	Ravanello	Rabanito
<i>Spinacia Oleracea</i>	Spinach	Epinard	Spinat	Szpinak	Spinat	Spinace	Espinace
<i>Cucurbita Maxima</i>	Squash	Courge	Kurbiss	Mickurz	Squash graeskar	Zucca	Colabaza
<i>Tragopogon porrefolius</i>	Salsify	Salsifis	Haferwurz	Jarzy Ostyga	Havverod	Sassefrica	Salsifi
<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	Tomato	Tomate	Liebesapfel	Pomidor	Tomat	Pomo d'oro	Tomate
<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Turnip	Navet	Weisse Rube	Rzepabrukiew	Turnips	Navone	Nabo



Useful Information

Garden Time Table

	Have Rows inches Apart	Plant in Rows Apart	Depth to Plant	Amount for 100'	Time to Germinate	Time to Plant	Days Mature	First Harvest	Final Harvest	Thin Rows	REMARKS
Asparagus Seed	12	3 ins.	1 in.	½ oz.	6-8 days	Mar.-April	730	2 years after Planting	June	6 ins.	
Asparagus Roots	24	24 ins.	4 ins.	55		Mar.-April	365	1 yr. after Planting	June	24 ins.	Use 2-year-old Roots
Beans—Dwarf	24	4 ins.	3 ins.	1 lb.	7-10 days	April-July	60	July	Sept.	4 ins.	Plant only when the weather is settled.
Beans—Pole	36	3 ins.	3 ins.	1 lb.	7-10 days	May-June	60	July	Sept.	4 ins.	
Beets	12	2 ins.	2 ins.	1 oz.	7-10 days	April-Aug.	65	June	Oct.	4 ins.	The small beets are best
Cabbage	24	18 ins.	½ in.	¼ in.	4-8 days	Mar.-April	105	July	Nov.	18 ins.	Start early varieties under glass
Carrot	12	2 ins.	¾ in.	¼ oz.	8-12 days	April-June	65	July	Aug.	3 ins.	
Celery	24	6 ins.	¼ in.	¾ oz.	10-20 days	May-June	130	June	Nov.	6 ins.	Start under glass
Corn	36	24 ins.	2 ins.	¼ lb.	5-8 days	May-July	90	Aug.	Sept.	24 ins.	Plant when ground is warm
Cucumber	48	48 ins.	1 in.	½ oz.	6-10 days	April-July	70	Aug.	Sept.	48 ins.	Protect the young plants
Egg Plant	24	24 ins.	¼ in.	¼ oz.	7-14 days	April-May	110	Sept.	Sept.	24 ins.	Start indoors
Endive	18	8 ins.	¼ in.	¼ oz.	5-10 days	April	100	July	Aug.	8 ins.	
Kohl Rabi	18	4 ins.	½ in.	¼ oz.	4-6 days	Mar.-May	60	May	July	8 ins.	Eat before too large
Lettuce	15	8 ins.	¼ ins.	¼ oz.	6-8 days	Mar.-Sept.	45	May	Oct.	8 ins.	
Melon—Musk	48	48 ins.	1 in.	½ oz.	6-10 days	April-June	95	Aug.	Oct.	48 ins.	May be started indoors
Melon—Water	96	72 ins.	1 in.	2 oz.	6-10 days	May-June	95	Aug.	Sept.	72 ins.	May be started indoors
Onion Seed	12	4 ins.	½ in.	¼ oz.	7-14 days	May-June	135	June	Aug.	5 ins.	Harvest when tops die
Onion Sets	12	4 ins.	2 ins.	4 lb.	April-May	90	June	July	4 ins.	
Parsnip	20	6 ins.	¼ in.	¼ oz.	10-20 days	April-May	135	Sept.	Oct.	6 ins.	Fine next spring
Parsley	12	4 ins.	½ in.	¼ oz.	15-21 days	April	105	June	Oct.	4 ins.	Will keep over winter
Peas	16	3 ins.	3 ins.	1 lb.	6-10 days	Mar.-June	70	June	July	4 ins.	Need a trellis
Pepper	18	14 ins.	¼ in.	½ oz.	9-14 days	May-June	110	Aug.	Oct.	14 ins.	Start indoors
Radish	12	2 ins.	½ in.	½ oz.	4-6 days	Mar.-Sept.	30	May	Oct.	3 ins.	
Spinach	12	4 ins.	½ in.	½ oz.	6-10 days	Mar.-Sept.	50	May	Oct.	6 ins.	Do not let plants go to seed
Squash	96	72 ins.	2 ins.	2 oz.	6-10 days	April-June	70	July	Oct.	72 ins.	
Tomato	60	72 ins.	¼ in.	½ oz.	10-14 days	April-May	95	July	Sept.	72 ins.	Start indoors



Useful Information Vegetables the Year Round

How true the above statement is today. One can usually find fresh vegetables at the grocery store any season of the year. True, there are times when these vegetables bring a high price. It therefore pays to make arrangements for having your own fresh vegetables during the winter months.

When the days shorten and grow chilly, the root crops should be pulled and stored. Remove the dirt and superfluous soil, cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown. Have some shallow boxes or crates into which to place the roots in layer fashion, putting dry soil or sand, or moss between the layers. Injured roots must not be stored. Place the crates in a cool dry cellar.

Pumpkins and Squashes can be stored in a dry place where the temperature does not go below 50 degrees. Cabbages should be pulled root and all. With a crowbar dig a hole in the dirt floor of the cellar, insert the root stem of the cabbage and leave.

The rest of the vegetables should be canned during the summer as they mature. The State Colleges and Home Bureaus will gladly furnish rules for correct canning. The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington also is ready to send directions for canning and drying.

With a little care and by planning you can enjoy your garden the year round and save money.

What Shall I Plant?

Unless you know exactly the Vegetables that you want for eating and for canning it is often hard to know what to plant. Of course, there are certain Vegetables that are always grown. Next, what variety shall I buy? If you ask for Lettuce you may be given a Butterhead kind when you wanted a loose leaf sort. Or, you may receive a late kind when

you wanted early. Hence it pays to know what you want to plant in your garden, then pick the variety.

Below is given a table which tells the standard varieties and the suggested sorts for all conditions. By a little careful study you can plan your garden so as to gather a "greater" harvest.

Beans, dwarf green snap	Yellow Six Weeks
	Burpee's Stringless Green pod
	dwarf shell Dwarf Horticultural Improved Goddard
	dwarf wax Golden Wax Refugee Wax Wardwell's Wax
	pole Golden Cluster Wax Horticultural Pole
	limas Burpee's Bush Fordhook Bush King of Garden Pole
Beets, early	Crosby Egyptian Early Wonder
	late Edmand's Blood Detroit Dark Red
Cabbage, early	Early Jersey Wakefield All Head Early
	late Danish Ball Head Late Flat Dutch
	red Red Rock

Carrots	Early Scarlet Horn Chantenay Danver Half Long
Cauliflower	Early Erfurt Snowball
Celery	White Plume Golden Self Blanching Giant Pascal
Corn, early	Peep O'Day Golden Bantam White Cory
	midseason Kendel's Early Giant Black Mexican
	late Stowell's Evergreen Country Gentleman
Cucumber, pickling	Early Russian Boston Pickling Fordhook Pickling
slicing	White Spine Davis Perfect Long Green Klondike



What Shall I Plant?

Egg Plant	Black Beauty
Endive	Batavian
Kale	Dwarf Scotch
Kohl Rabi	White Vienna
Leek	American Flag
Lettuce, loose leaf	Black Seeded Simpson Grand Rapids
Butterhead	Big Boston New York Iceberg
Musk Melon, orange flesh	Emerald Gem Burrell's Gem Tip Top
green flesh	Rockyford Hackensack
Onions, white	Silverskin Southport White Globe
yellow	Yellow Globe Danver Southport Yellow Globe Prizetaker
red	Red Wethersfield Southport Red Globe Extra Early Red
Parsnip	Hollow Crown
Peas, smooth-seed	First and Best Alaska
early wrinkled	Little Marvel Sutton's Excelsior Thomas Laxton
midseason wrinkled	Gradus Little Gem Nott's Excelsior
Late wrinkled	Telephone Champion of England

Pepper	Long Red Cayenne Bell or Bull Nose
Pumpkin, for pies	Sweet or Sugar Japanese Pie
stock feeding	Connecticut Field Kentucky Field
Radish, early	Scarlet Turnip White Tip French Breakfast
midseason	Chartier Icicle
late	China Rose California Mam. White
Salsify	Mam. Sandwich Island
Spinach	Bloomsdale Long Season New Zealand
Squash, early	Patty Pan Golden Custard Golden Crookneck
late	Warted Hubbard Golden Hubbard Delicious
Tomatoes, early	June Pink Earliana
late	Stone Ponderosa Golden Queen
Turnip, early	White Milan Snowball
late	Purple Top White Globe White Egg Golden Ball
Stock	American Purple Top White Ruta Baga
Watermelon	Kolb's Gem Phinney's Early Hungarian Honey Sweetheart Tom Watson



PAGE'S Standard Quality SEEDS

INDEX

	Page		Page
Asparagus	2	Lettuce	17
Beans—Wax Podded.....	2	Melon—Musk	19
Green Podded.....	3	Water	20
Pole	5	Onion	21
Bush Lima	6	Onion Sets	22
Pole Lima	6	Parsley	23
Beets—Table	7	Parsnip	23
Mangels	8	Peas	23
Cabbage	9	Pepper	26
Carrot	11	Pumpkin	27
Celery	12	Radish	27
Cauliflower	12	Salsify	28
Corn—Sweet	13	Spinach	28
Cucumber	15	Squash	29
Dandelion	16	Tomatoes	30
Egg Plant	16	Turnips	31
Endive	16	Flower Seeds	34
Herbs, Etc.	17	Seed Corn	38
Kale	17	Grasses and Clover.....	43
Kohl Rabi	17	Field Seeds.....	42
Leek	17	Lawn Grass.....	Inside Back Cover





Your Lawn

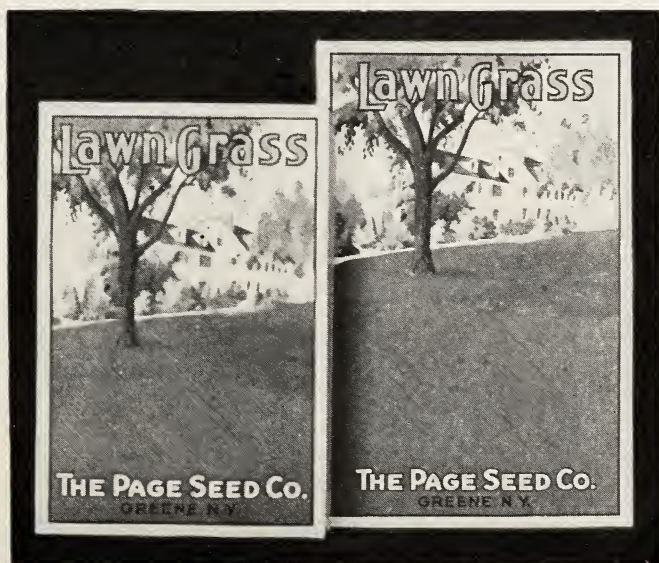
Your Lawn is one of the first things that the passerby sees, and often-times the householder is judged by the kind of lawn he has. It pays to have a velvety green lawn around your house. Not only does it improve the looks of the place, but it makes you better pleased.

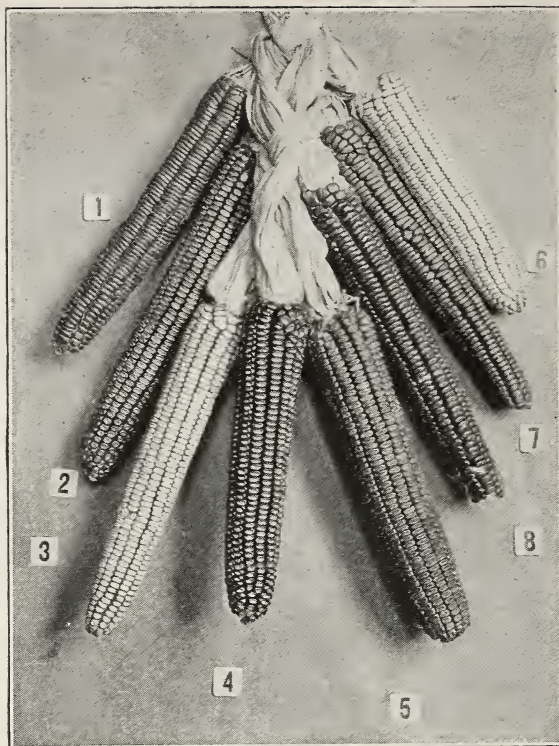
We have spoken of our mixtures and the seeds that are put into them. We have given you rules for making and caring for a lawn. See Page 43.

You can buy Page's Lawn Grass Seed both in the bulk and in cartons. For the new lawn or large lawn we would recommend the buying of seed in bulk. For reseeding or seeding worn spots or for small lots we suggest the cartons. These cartons are put up in two sizes, one holding 14 ounces and the other 8 ounces, retailing around 50 and 35 cents respectively.

If your dealer does not have these cartons in stock, send us his name and a money order for what you need. We will send back your seed by the next mail.

THE PAGE SEED COMPANY





Eight Leading Varieties of Paseco Seed Corn

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Paseco Mammoth Yellow Flint. | 5. Paseco West Branch. |
| 2. Paseco Lancaster Sure Crop. | 6. Paseco The Page Early Dent. |
| 3. Paseco Pride of York. | 7. Paseco Golden Nugget. |
| 4. Paseco Hundred Day Bristol. | 8. Paseco Luce's Favorite Northern Grown. |

Our thoroughbred strains of the worthwhile sorts are the best that we can put out after a quarter of a century of effort. We do not make the claim that Paseco Seed Corn is Better than other kinds or brands. We do claim that Paseco Seed Corn is the best that can be obtained with our standard of high quality, high yield and high germination. We have been able to establish a reputation for Seed Corn of Quality. If you desire the kinds that have proved silo fillers, insist that your dealer furnish you with Paseco Seed Corn.

The Page Seed Company

Wholesale Seedsmen

Greene

New York